

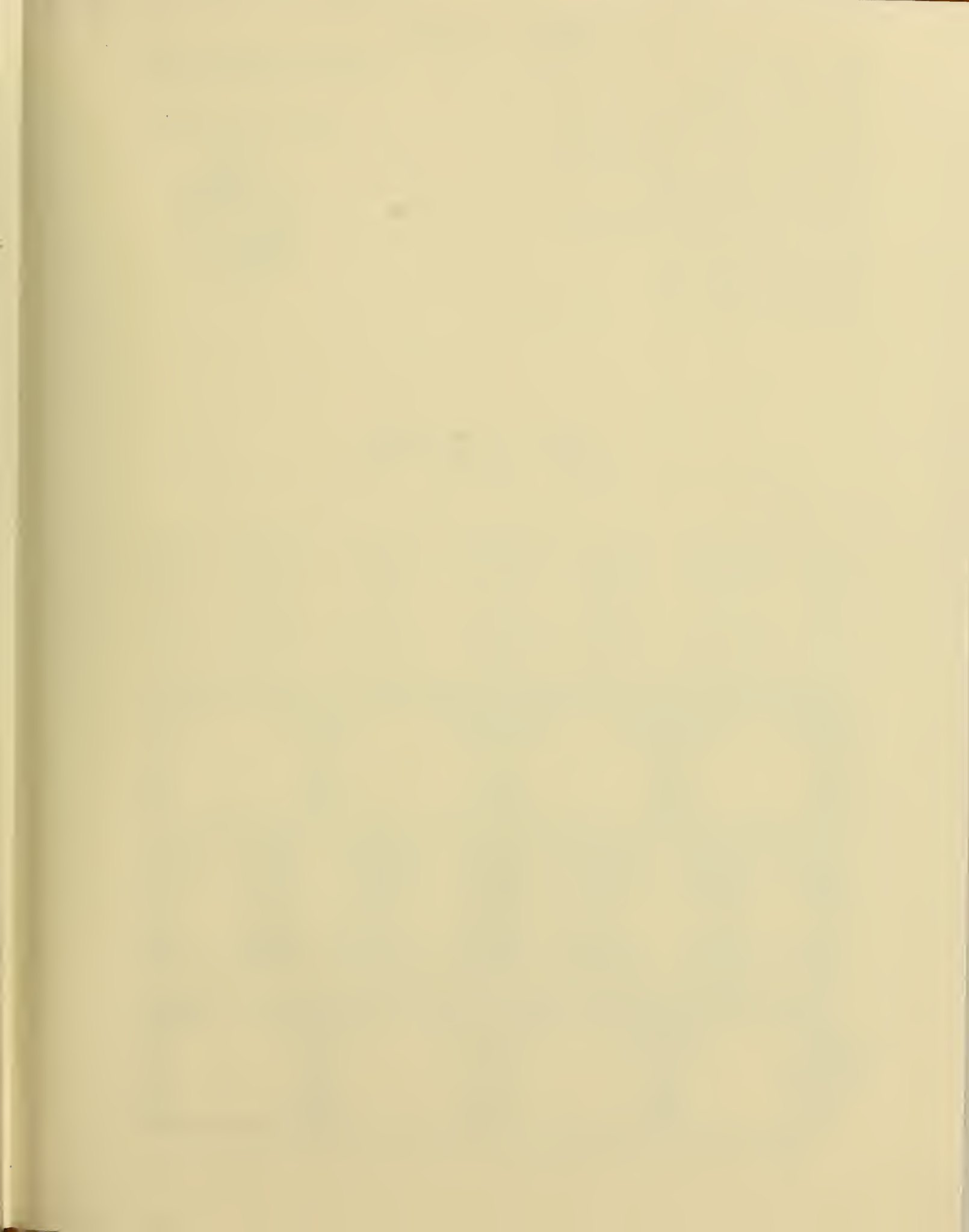
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Census Tracts and Block
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**1990 Census of
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Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alutian, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

.. Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead			
Table 07. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			The following table shows the labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 16 years and over, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and by age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, for the United States, and for Alaska and Hawaii.			Total			
Stub			Sidehead			Data field			
Total			Total			Total			
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

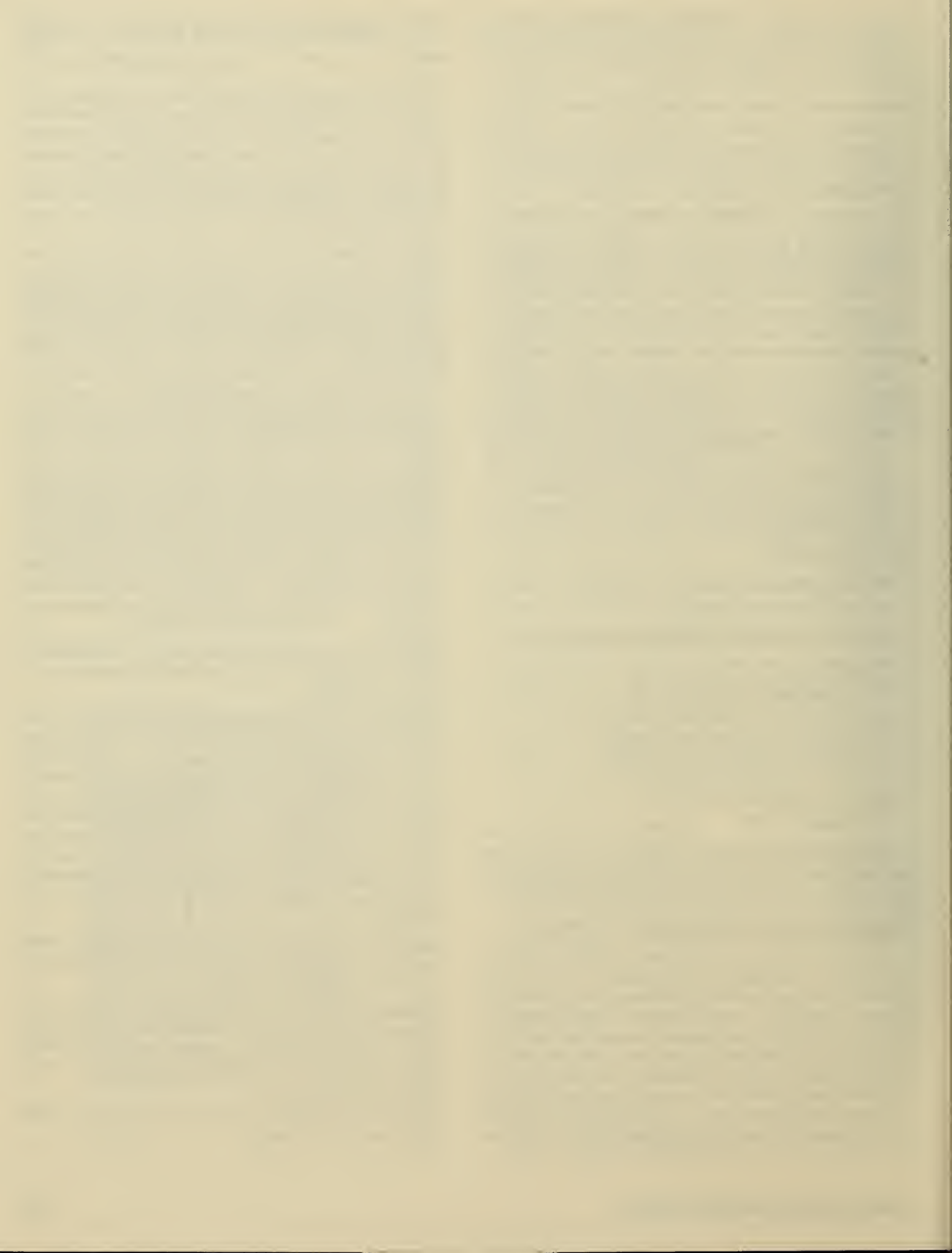


TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

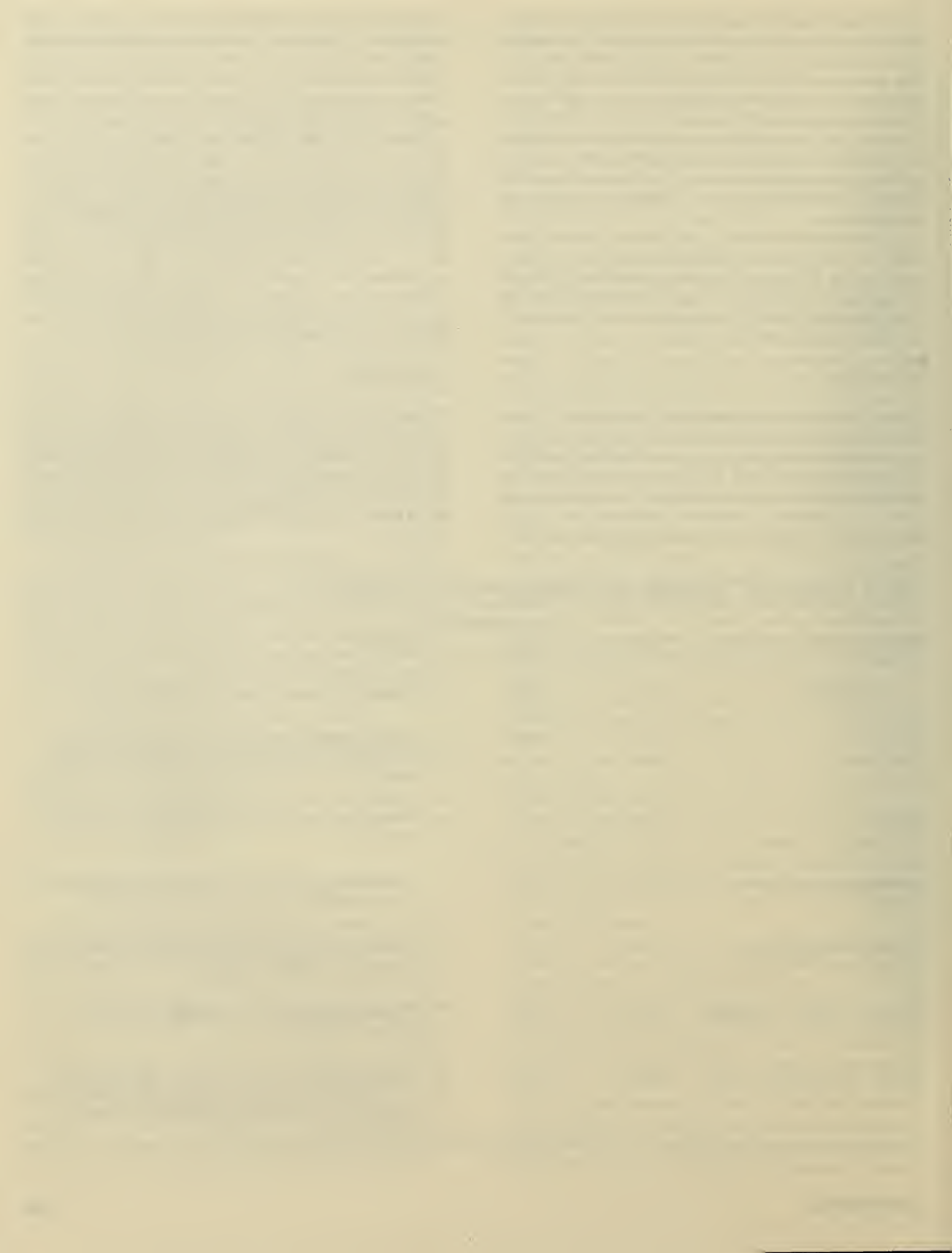
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York			117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin			130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
RICHLAND COUNTY, OH	
6 -----	6
14 -----	14 (pt.)
14 -----	14 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
RICHLAND COUNTY, OH	
6	6 (pt.)
14	6 (pt.)
	14

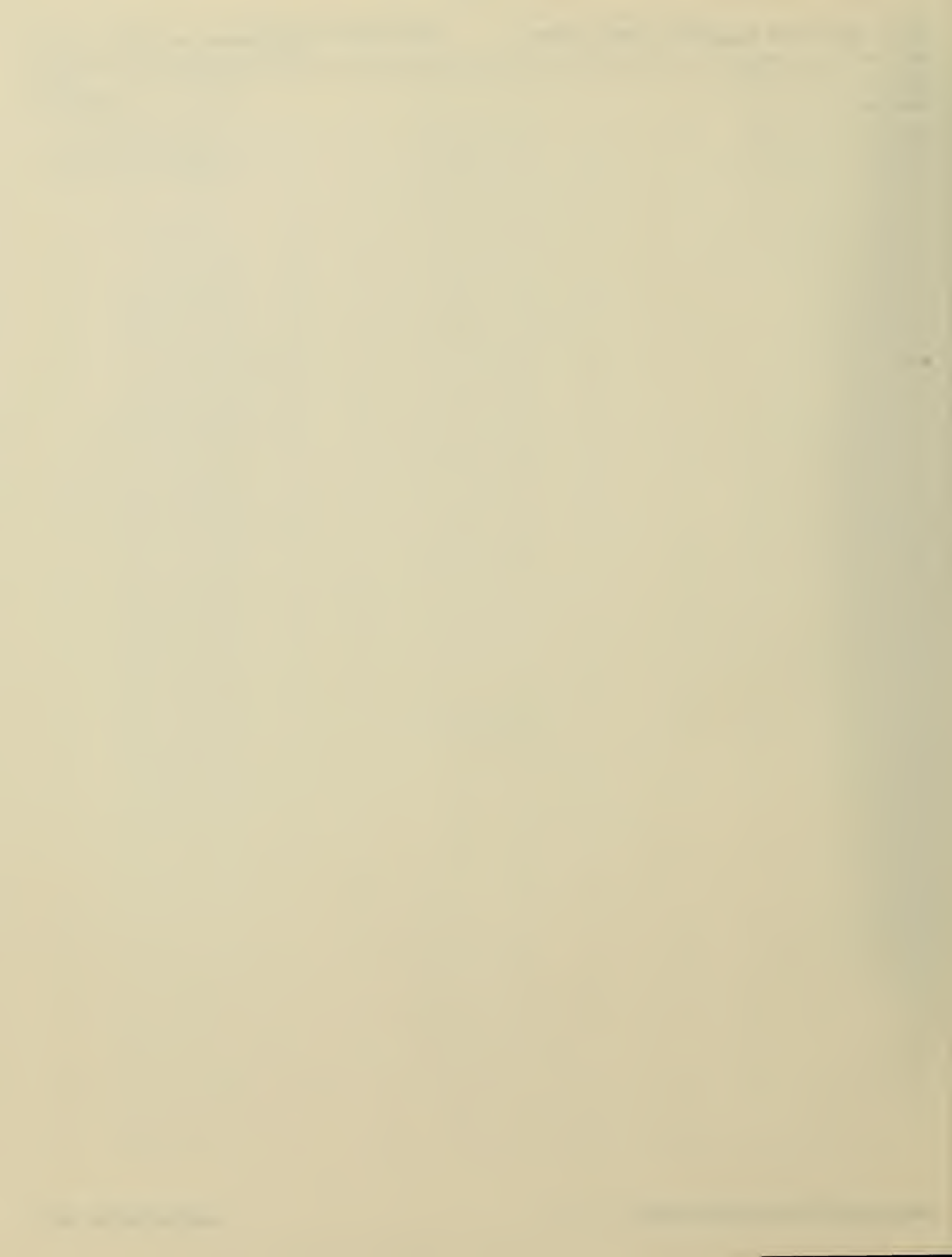


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County						
		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 287.3	1 287.3	72.3	3.6	12.5	9.6	8.9	7.0	3.7	20.8
Square miles	497.0	497.0	27.9	1.4	4.8	3.7	3.4	2.7	1.4	8.0
AGE										
All persons	126 137	126 137	50 627	3 224	5 449	5 572	3 708	2 761	2 345	2 626
Under 5 years	8 756	8 756	3 736	260	364	370	235	263	157	28
5 to 9 years	9 071	9 071	3 311	220	419	346	201	206	151	28
10 to 14 years	9 520	9 520	3 391	271	421	376	201	224	205	37
15 to 19 years	9 133	9 133	3 357	200	379	372	210	187	204	177
20 to 24 years	8 400	8 400	4 261	230	328	500	162	234	159	946
25 to 34 years	19 507	19 507	8 619	526	920	1 045	481	466	362	944
35 to 44 years	18 716	18 716	6 896	423	791	799	567	329	319	267
45 to 54 years	14 259	14 259	4 791	298	591	592	476	322	264	103
55 to 64 years	12 398	12 398	4 683	356	536	550	382	285	266	59
65 to 74 years	9 770	9 770	4 293	275	459	346	418	165	179	34
75 to 84 years	5 088	5 088	2 536	125	197	210	300	63	65	3
85 years and over	1 519	1 519	753	40	44	66	61	17	14	—
3 and 4 years	3 526	3 526	1 470	114	140	141	91	104	54	13
16 years and over	96 873	96 873	39 543	2 428	4 171	4 415	3 018	2 032	1 789	2 527
18 years and over	93 176	93 176	38 228	2 341	4 004	4 270	2 929	1 965	1 711	2 509
21 years and over	88 018	88 018	36 067	2 237	3 816	4 019	2 818	1 846	1 588	2 226
60 years and over	22 536	22 536	9 988	610	992	884	963	394	373	65
62 years and over	20 060	20 060	9 026	538	886	762	878	341	333	51
Median	34.3	34.3	33.3	33.2	33.7	32.8	40.8	30.3	33.0	25.6
Female										
Under 5 years	64 336	64 336	25 848	1 698	2 840	2 920	2 001	1 426	1 154	173
5 to 9 years	4 315	4 315	1 821	132	181	185	116	128	64	7
10 to 14 years	4 457	4 457	1 700	110	201	178	108	88	76	12
15 to 19 years	4 620	4 620	1 666	102	206	200	102	128	98	14
20 to 24 years	4 310	4 310	1 580	102	192	173	105	102	89	7
25 to 34 years	3 861	3 861	1 764	127	163	246	88	128	85	17
35 to 44 years	9 565	9 565	3 998	267	464	531	255	231	173	27
45 to 54 years	9 598	9 598	3 492	217	407	429	299	165	155	24
55 to 64 years	7 366	7 366	2 522	165	323	306	236	174	142	24
65 to 74 years	6 478	6 478	2 555	188	294	280	193	149	137	23
75 to 84 years	5 417	5 417	2 520	156	262	205	262	85	93	17
85 years and over	3 217	3 217	1 659	74	117	132	195	36	34	1
3 and 4 years	1 132	1 132	571	28	30	55	42	12	8	—
16 years and over	1 696	1 696	692	58	58	69	47	47	22	3
18 years and over	50 043	50 043	20 355	1 301	2 215	2 327	1 651	1 061	897	139
21 years and over	48 274	48 274	19 717	1 259	2 125	2 270	1 612	1 026	864	137
60 years and over	45 863	45 863	18 750	1 202	2 037	2 141	1 555	959	805	132
62 years and over	13 017	13 017	6 071	353	576	525	590	215	192	30
Median	11 715	11 715	5 554	313	520	462	547	186	173	23
Male	36.0	36.0	36.0	34.3	35.2	33.9	42.2	30.5	34.4	36.5
Male	61 801	61 801	24 779	1 526	2 609	2 652	1 707	1 335	1 191	2 453
Median age	32.6	32.6	30.8	32.1	31.9	31.7	39.5	30.0	31.6	25.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	126 137	126 137	50 627	3 224	5 449	5 572	3 708	2 761	2 345	2 626
In households	122 498	122 498	47 629	3 215	5 409	5 515	3 697	2 739	2 345	372
Householder	47 573	47 573	20 197	1 266	2 133	2 388	1 618	1 015	839	130
Family householder	34 632	34 632	12 886	885	1 566	1 520	1 085	767	657	109
Nonfamily householder	12 941	12 941	7 311	381	567	868	533	248	182	21
Living alone	11 480	11 480	6 475	329	496	753	485	201	159	18
Spouse	28 352	28 352	9 483	625	1 244	1 184	956	579	506	92
Child	39 312	39 312	14 317	1 031	1 689	1 580	1 000	896	786	128
Other relatives	4 044	4 044	1 924	169	167	158	60	142	152	16
Nonrelatives	3 217	3 217	1 708	124	176	205	63	107	62	6
Institutionalized persons	3 374	3 374	2 793	—	40	57	—	22	—	2 254
Other persons in group quarters	265	265	205	9	—	—	11	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.57	2.57	2.36	2.54	2.54	2.31	2.28	2.70	2.79	2.86
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	3.00	3.06	2.98	2.92	2.86	3.11	3.20	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	16 377	16 377	7 582	440	700	622	779	245	258	37
In households	15 469	15 469	7 226	440	683	565	779	226	258	32
Householder	10 794	10 794	5 258	311	467	391	527	167	176	23
Nonfamily householder	5 087	5 087	2 851	139	200	188	262	76	66	8
Living alone	4 966	4 966	2 791	134	197	183	257	60	61	8
Spouse	3 807	3 807	1 588	96	178	138	218	40	56	5
Other relatives	726	726	312	27	35	29	29	14	20	4
Nonrelatives	142	142	68	6	3	7	5	5	6	—
Institutionalized persons	858	858	341	—	17	57	—	19	—	5
Other persons in group quarters	50	50	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	34 632	34 632	12 886	885	1 566	1 520	1 085	767	657	109
With own children under 18 years	16 313	16 313	6 066	422	742	691	420	382	300	55
Number of own children under 18 years	30 438	30 438	11 152	779	1 330	1 206	762	687	546	105
Married-couple families	28 352	28 352	9 483	625	1 244	1 184	956	579	506	92
With own children under 18 years	12 544	12 544	3 977	272	549	485	364	271	231	45
Number of own children under 18 years	24 000	24 000	7 470	505	1 033	890	687	508	419	89
Female householder, no husband present	4 944	4 944	2 793	209	239	261	102	139	107	11
With own children under 18 years	3 094	3 094	1 798	123	144	163	46	81	54	6
Number of own children under 18 years	5 400	5 400	3 248	234	225	257	63	128	101	11
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	47 846	47 846	19 528	1 149	1 993	2 123	1 382	986	916	2 393
Never married	12 573	12 573	6 392	293	439	595	272	203	238	1 704
Now married, except separated	29 538	29 538	10 192	653	1 275	1 226	966	600	527	479
Separated	594	594	364	22	35	26	6	17	15	63
Widowed	1 179	1 179	559	35	46	45	39	37	30	6
Divorced	3 962	3 962	2 021	146	198	231	99	129	106	141
Females 15 years and over	50 944	50 944	20 661	1 324	2 252	2 357	1 675	1 082	916	140
Never married	9 240	9 240	4 320	256	361	474	275	190	164	21
Now married, except separated	29 137	29 137	9 802	652	1 277	1 219	967	597	525	94
Separated	772	772	487	38	35	32	13	18	26	2
Widowed	6 375	6 375	3 250	197	280	281	279	137	110	17
Divorced	5 420	5 420	2 802	181	299	351	141	140	91	6

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County—Con.				Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	41.0	57.9	107.3	122.6	.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	3.0
Square miles	15.8	22.3	41.4	47.3	.1	.7	.4	.5	.7	1.2
AGE										
All persons	8 799	6 179	5 117	5 348	375	533	2 566	3 235	4 888	5 015
Under 5 years	536	451	274	310	15	37	270	286	398	504
5 to 9 years	613	479	370	385	4	56	214	283	333	426
10 to 14 years	634	533	447	411	19	35	222	249	306	441
15 to 19 years	607	466	421	423	22	31	220	198	304	462
20 to 24 years	380	308	210	239	39	31	193	196	383	427
25 to 34 years	1 082	935	624	692	71	82	374	637	883	863
35 to 44 years	1 443	1 111	937	833	49	68	311	436	709	690
45 to 54 years	1 159	781	763	720	41	68	244	223	394	409
55 to 64 years	1 036	519	597	588	44	65	233	194	340	380
65 to 74 years	814	345	329	429	46	42	176	197	378	258
75 to 84 years	396	170	111	242	18	16	94	217	114	120
85 years and over	99	81	34	76	7	2	15	119	146	35
3 and 4 years	197	173	123	140	4	17	107	102	164	211
16 years and over	6 901	4 609	3 921	4 136	334	400	1 808	2 371	3 793	3 555
18 years and over	6 632	4 414	3 742	3 961	328	383	1 727	2 293	3 674	3 350
21 years and over	6 330	4 189	3 562	3 753	305	364	1 601	2 189	3 483	3 097
60 years and over	1 842	850	728	1 031	96	93	413	628	1 007	600
62 years and over	1 604	738	612	909	91	79	372	593	943	526
Median	39.0	34.0	37.4	37.5	37.3	34.3	29.4	31.2	33.0	27.9
Female	4 625	3 203	2 614	2 779	165	228	1 345	1 782	2 663	2 676
Under 5 years	255	232	149	180	9	16	129	141	187	250
5 to 9 years	315	245	188	199	1	26	104	148	181	218
10 to 14 years	327	264	212	212	7	22	90	129	147	232
15 to 19 years	262	201	204	200	9	14	113	91	160	243
20 to 24 years	194	156	101	117	10	18	116	106	209	224
25 to 34 years	578	491	331	367	16	39	204	330	430	469
35 to 44 years	755	596	500	415	15	22	165	235	364	368
45 to 54 years	589	389	397	363	21	28	131	118	214	214
55 to 64 years	551	265	278	294	28	26	119	113	211	210
65 to 74 years	458	183	160	229	32	8	105	127	224	149
75 to 84 years	265	117	69	148	12	7	58	150	220	73
85 years and over	76	64	25	55	5	2	11	94	116	26
3 and 4 years	92	92	61	79	1	8	50	44	81	102
16 years and over	3 678	2 422	2 012	2 138	147	162	995	1 348	2 121	1 930
18 years and over	3 559	2 337	1 923	2 053	145	154	958	1 312	2 052	1 825
21 years and over	3 427	2 230	1 838	1 960	137	144	888	1 256	1 955	1 692
60 years and over	1 085	503	374	577	67	32	239	426	667	347
62 years and over	960	445	320	512	62	25	218	406	629	306
Median	40.2	35.2	37.6	38.0	53.4	29.3	30.8	33.3	35.4	28.7
Male	4 174	2 976	2 503	2 569	210	305	1 221	1 453	2 225	2 339
Median age	37.4	33.0	37.3	37.1	31.3	37.9	27.8	29.3	31.0	27.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	8 799	6 179	5 117	5 348	375	533	2 566	3 235	4 888	5 015
In households	8 799	6 078	5 117	5 348	295	489	2 502	3 085	4 727	4 957
Householder	3 480	2 209	1 807	1 950	205	214	915	1 236	2 239	1 851
Family householder	2 601	1 785	1 535	1 570	45	110	629	833	1 099	1 231
Nonfamily householder	879	424	272	380	160	104	286	403	1 140	620
Living alone	812	374	247	355	151	98	241	349	1 021	484
Spouse	2 363	1 542	1 407	1 426	23	62	349	574	742	673
Child	2 675	2 120	1 712	1 747	46	164	918	1 025	1 347	1 812
Other relatives	171	104	132	158	9	29	195	122	149	307
Nonrelatives	110	103	59	67	12	20	125	128	250	314
Institutionalized persons	—	101	—	—	80	—	64	150	99	27
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	62	31
Persons per household	2.53	2.75	2.83	2.74	1.44	2.29	2.73	2.50	2.11	2.68
Persons per family	3.00	3.12	3.12	3.12	2.73	3.32	3.32	3.07	3.04	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	1 309	596	474	747	71	60	285	533	838	413
In households	1 309	497	474	747	71	52	276	385	746	412
Householder	904	339	309	503	69	44	200	276	589	299
Nonfamily householder	431	142	101	224	65	32	97	157	404	157
Living alone	426	139	100	222	65	30	90	154	399	147
Spouse	343	130	136	208	2	4	57	86	121	73
Other relatives	60	24	27	30	—	2	16	18	31	29
Nonrelatives	2	4	2	6	—	2	3	5	5	11
Institutionalized persons	—	99	—	—	—	—	9	148	86	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 601	1 785	1 535	1 570	45	110	629	833	1 099	1 231
With own children under 18 years	1 130	952	691	676	21	66	334	469	581	737
Number of own children under 18 years	2 094	1 714	1 306	1 295	37	138	668	865	1 108	1 423
Married-couple families	2 363	1 542	1 407	1 426	23	62	349	574	742	673
With own children under 18 years	1 004	791	619	611	6	33	159	290	347	354
Number of own children under 18 years	1 894	1 480	1 181	1 187	15	65	331	540	677	717
Female householder, no husband present	189	203	100	97	18	36	237	222	302	468
With own children under 18 years	102	135	58	46	13	27	155	160	211	337
Number of own children under 18 years	170	196	100	80	20	63	305	296	385	642
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	3 288	2 254	1 961	2 054	189	241	838	1 053	1 703	1 668
Never married	649	491	380	431	88	68	302	294	582	610
Now married, except separated	2 393	1 580	1 439	1 470	39	63	371	595	782	718
Separated	20	13	11	12	9	16	29	17	27	44
Widowed	59	42	32	44	11	35	39	69	69	45
Divorced	167	128	99	97	42	83	101	108	243	251
Females 15 years and over	3 728	2 462	2 065	2 188	148	164	1 022	1 364	2 148	1 976
Never married	550	375	334	333	34	34	322	241	554	612
Now married, except separated	2 389	1 574	1 439	1 463	24	65	372	602	781	723
Separated	39	15	17	15	5	9	39	39	57	86
Widowed	455	255	141	263	41	19	138	265	405	218
Divorced	295	243	134	114	44	37	151	217	351	337

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.7	3.1	1.2	4.7	2.7	4.7	1.8	4.9	3.0
Square miles	1.0	1.2	.5	1.8	1.0	1.8	.7	1.9	1.2
AGE									
All persons	3 697	2 879	201	5 026	2 552	3 555	3 368	2 532	1 509
Under 5 years	329	228	9	343	107	225	251	176	163
5 to 9 years	330	196	9	313	107	206	182	132	121
10 to 14 years	336	246	19	329	116	192	187	128	115
15 to 19 years	307	172	10	334	105	199	199	126	85
20 to 24 years	275	212	10	467	116	156	180	170	146
25 to 34 years	562	472	40	974	275	464	568	377	283
35 to 44 years	442	377	26	720	307	536	544	282	166
45 to 54 years	367	268	22	516	264	442	328	240	143
55 to 64 years	331	315	21	471	363	372	325	315	149
65 to 74 years	273	245	17	311	447	411	379	367	94
75 to 84 years	109	114	10	184	294	293	181	193	31
85 years and over	36	34	8	64	51	59	44	26	13
3 and 4 years	125	100	3	129	45	85	98	70	62
16 years and over	2 634	2 170	160	3 982	2 196	2 894	2 708	2 071	1 097
18 years and over	2 515	2 096	156	3 851	2 163	2 810	2 630	2 019	1 067
21 years and over	2 329	2 003	152	3 623	2 092	2 704	2 511	1 939	1 006
60 years and over	593	537	45	789	1 010	942	762	773	220
62 years and over	527	475	41	679	934	860	702	699	191
Median	30.2	33.2	36.4	32.4	50.5	40.8	37.2	40.3	29.1
Female	1 959	1 522	108	2 647	1 438	1 925	1 796	1 385	776
Under 5 years	157	116	3	172	47	110	121	89	75
5 to 9 years	173	98	6	164	61	104	93	62	55
10 to 14 years	147	122	6	181	59	97	78	58	63
15 to 19 years	150	87	6	153	42	100	92	75	49
20 to 24 years	152	118	5	228	54	84	96	90	78
25 to 34 years	308	236	19	492	145	248	299	198	141
35 to 44 years	237	194	15	391	166	284	280	153	78
45 to 54 years	210	151	15	264	151	219	178	132	79
55 to 64 years	186	166	10	246	203	188	183	182	79
65 to 74 years	156	141	7	185	271	259	226	212	46
75 to 84 years	56	70	10	117	202	192	117	117	22
85 years and over	27	23	6	54	37	40	33	17	11
3 and 4 years	56	51	1	63	19	43	42	33	29
16 years and over	1 449	1 167	90	2 102	1 263	1 591	1 489	1 163	575
18 years and over	1 388	1 132	88	2 051	1 250	1 552	1 450	1 131	557
21 years and over	1 296	1 080	87	1 936	1 219	1 499	1 393	1 083	523
60 years and over	336	315	29	475	632	580	463	450	126
62 years and over	298	282	27	419	590	538	431	410	111
Median	31.9	34.3	42.5	33.6	54.6	42.4	39.3	42.8	29.4
Male	1 738	1 357	93	2 379	1 114	1 630	1 572	1 147	733
Median age	27.6	31.9	31.3	31.3	44.7	39.5	34.9	37.5	28.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 697	2 879	201	5 026	2 552	3 555	3 368	2 532	1 509
In households	3 697	2 870	161	4 969	2 504	3 544	3 368	2 532	1 487
Householder	1 380	1 138	65	2 191	1 261	1 558	1 497	1 191	568
Family householder	988	781	42	1 353	755	1 038	983	743	409
Nonfamily householder	392	357	23	838	506	520	514	448	159
Living alone	349	306	18	727	479	474	467	404	131
Spouse	555	548	27	1 038	669	913	819	579	302
Child	1 370	916	51	1 411	480	955	892	593	480
Other relatives	280	153	7	140	51	59	79	95	74
Nonrelatives	112	115	11	189	43	59	81	74	63
Institutionalized persons	—	—	40	57	—	—	—	—	22
Other persons in group quarters	—	9	—	—	48	11	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.68	2.52	2.48	2.27	1.99	2.27	2.25	2.13	2.62
Persons per family	3.23	3.07	3.02	2.91	2.59	2.86	2.82	2.71	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	418	393	35	559	792	763	604	586	138
In households	418	393	18	502	792	763	604	586	119
Householder	304	281	11	353	584	517	429	417	97
Nonfamily householder	141	130	3	177	328	259	219	219	48
Living alone	139	125	3	173	328	255	216	214	44
Spouse	81	84	6	117	185	213	150	141	14
Other relatives	27	22	1	26	22	28	22	22	6
Nonrelatives	6	6	—	6	1	5	3	6	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	17	57	—	—	—	—	19
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	988	781	42	1 353	755	1 038	983	743	409
With own children under 18 years	522	369	22	631	209	402	410	278	223
Number of own children under 18 years	1 027	685	40	1 095	359	729	694	461	386
Married-couple families	555	548	27	1 038	669	913	819	579	302
With own children under 18 years	254	236	13	433	170	346	325	188	157
Number of own children under 18 years	514	443	28	790	302	654	567	307	288
Female householder, no husband present	368	188	10	244	74	99	131	134	80
With own children under 18 years	240	109	6	157	33	46	74	81	49
Number of own children under 18 years	466	208	8	248	50	63	112	140	72
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 220	1 023	71	1 911	951	1 318	1 244	920	527
Never married	448	265	27	552	176	255	262	177	107
Now married, except separated	577	573	31	1 074	673	923	841	598	313
Separated	39	22	4	26	5	14	6	6	12
Widowed	45	30	3	43	38	38	29	44	17
Divorced	111	133	6	216	59	96	98	95	78
Females 15 years and over	1 482	1 186	93	2 130	1 271	1 614	1 504	1 176	583
Never married	435	234	34	433	150	263	236	201	91
Now married, except separated	589	571	28	1 069	682	924	837	590	312
Separated	70	35	2	31	8	13	22	15	11
Widowed	188	183	14	264	301	276	220	208	86
Divorced	200	163	15	333	130	138	189	162	83

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.						Remainder of Richland County		
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.7	14.8	11.4	—	2.6	2.7	.5	11.2	4.8
Square miles	1.0	5.7	4.4	—	1.0	1.0	.2	4.3	1.9
AGE									
All persons	1 005	2 318	5 333	—	3	37	345	5 248	546
Under 5 years	71	6	316	—	—	2	32	355	27
5 to 9 years	57	8	331	—	—	3	24	410	33
10 to 14 years	83	8	359	—	—	1	25	402	47
15 to 19 years	103	152	324	—	—	4	28	369	38
20 to 24 years	76	924	257	—	—	3	18	318	33
25 to 34 years	122	905	664	—	1	2	54	880	71
35 to 44 years	150	225	856	—	—	2	46	765	79
45 to 54 years	96	59	664	—	—	3	30	569	76
55 to 64 years	118	24	614	—	2	7	41	515	79
65 to 74 years	87	6	555	—	—	4	30	442	35
75 to 84 years	35	1	308	—	—	4	11	187	26
85 years and over	7	—	85	—	—	2	6	36	2
3 and 4 years	23	2	122	—	—	1	14	137	12
16 years and over	773	2 296	4 267	—	3	31	258	4 011	433
18 years and over	728	2 291	4 114	—	3	30	245	3 848	419
21 years and over	670	2 017	3 953	—	3	26	234	3 664	396
60 years and over	182	17	1 265	—	2	14	73	947	95
62 years and over	161	14	1 127	—	—	12	63	845	83
Median	34.3	25.4	39.7	—	61.3	48.5	33.6	33.6	38.5
Female	492	33	2 888	—	1	19	176	2 732	273
Under 5 years	34	2	162	—	—	1	16	178	13
5 to 9 years	29	5	170	—	—	2	12	195	14
10 to 14 years	39	4	185	—	—	—	10	200	19
15 to 19 years	46	—	149	—	—	1	15	186	20
20 to 24 years	37	3	135	—	—	1	9	158	18
25 to 34 years	59	8	355	—	—	2	31	445	39
35 to 44 years	70	3	450	—	—	2	23	392	38
45 to 54 years	52	4	340	—	—	1	14	308	42
55 to 64 years	63	3	334	—	1	4	22	284	34
65 to 74 years	41	1	327	—	—	3	15	255	20
75 to 84 years	17	—	218	—	—	1	4	107	15
85 years and over	5	—	63	—	—	1	5	24	1
3 and 4 years	11	1	57	—	—	—	7	57	6
16 years and over	381	22	2 343	—	1	16	134	2 125	225
18 years and over	363	22	2 270	—	1	16	127	2 037	219
21 years and over	330	22	2 194	—	1	15	122	1 950	205
60 years and over	91	3	785	—	—	7	38	547	50
62 years and over	80	1	715	—	—	6	31	493	43
Median	35.2	28.8	41.5	—	61.5	48.5	34.0	35.1	39.3
Male	513	2 285	2 445	—	2	18	169	2 516	273
Median age	32.9	25.4	37.9	—	47.0	50.0	33.5	32.0	37.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 005	2 318	5 333	—	3	37	345	5 248	546
In households	1 005	64	5 333	—	3	37	345	5 248	546
Householder	362	21	2 291	—	1	13	128	2 068	197
Family householder	270	18	1 547	—	1	11	104	1 524	167
Nonfamily householder	92	3	744	—	—	2	24	544	30
Living alone	83	3	688	—	—	2	23	478	26
Spouse	192	14	1 392	—	1	11	77	1 217	146
Child	336	25	1 485	—	1	10	115	1 638	169
Other relatives	84	2	86	—	—	3	16	160	18
Nonrelatives	31	2	79	—	—	—	9	165	16
Institutionalized persons	—	2 254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.78	3.05	2.33	—	3.00	2.85	2.70	2.54	2.77
Persons per family	3.27	3.28	2.92	—	3.00	3.18	3.00	2.98	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	129	7	948	—	—	10	47	665	63
In households	129	2	948	—	—	10	47	665	63
Householder	91	2	689	—	—	6	30	456	38
Nonfamily householder	32	2	380	—	—	1	9	197	11
Living alone	29	2	377	—	—	1	9	194	10
Spouse	24	—	226	—	—	4	12	172	21
Other relatives	9	—	31	—	—	—	5	34	3
Nonrelatives	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1
Institutionalized persons	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	270	18	1 547	—	1	11	104	1 524	167
With own children under 18 years	121	10	659	—	—	2	53	720	60
Number of own children under 18 years	228	22	1 182	—	—	5	94	1 290	111
Married-couple families	192	14	1 392	—	1	11	77	1 217	146
With own children under 18 years	88	7	569	—	—	2	36	536	52
Number of own children under 18 years	165	15	1 047	—	—	5	62	1 005	100
Female householder, no husband present	55	3	124	—	—	—	21	229	17
With own children under 18 years	26	2	72	—	—	—	14	138	6
Number of own children under 18 years	51	5	114	—	—	—	26	217	9
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	404	2 274	1 956	—	2	15	126	1 922	212
Never married	125	1 673	377	—	1	3	28	412	43
Now married, except separated	205	398	1 405	—	1	12	80	1 244	152
Separated	8	62	18	—	—	—	—	31	—
Widowed	17	5	40	—	—	—	5	43	2
Divorced	49	136	116	—	—	—	13	192	15
Females 15 years and over	390	22	2 371	—	1	16	138	2 159	227
Never married	79	2	362	—	—	3	22	327	41
Now married, except separated	202	15	1 403	—	1	12	81	1 249	150
Separated	18	—	25	—	—	—	3	33	1
Widowed	59	1	363	—	—	1	14	266	17
Divorced	32	2	218	—	—	—	18	284	18

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	4.2	4.0	1.1	6.0	12.5	57.1	148.3	29.6	57.8
Square miles	1.6	1.5	.4	2.3	4.8	22.1	57.3	11.4	22.3
AGE									
All persons	153	1 252	1 340	308	4 139	6 859	5 613	3 466	6 179
Under 5 years	10	100	86	22	253	406	355	220	451
5 to 9 years	9	85	94	20	267	509	472	282	479
10 to 14 years	9	109	122	29	290	574	447	275	533
15 to 19 years	11	102	101	25	300	544	445	283	466
20 to 24 years	6	88	83	22	263	423	267	123	308
25 to 34 years	17	183	240	39	597	996	779	418	935
35 to 44 years	31	163	169	42	605	1 161	945	587	1 111
45 to 54 years	34	179	168	44	546	937	741	495	781
55 to 64 years	10	136	148	35	546	629	568	422	519
65 to 74 years	7	71	92	28	352	404	382	259	345
75 to 84 years	7	32	30	2	101	198	158	88	170
85 years and over	2	4	7	—	19	78	54	14	81
3 and 4 years	6	42	31	11	99	172	147	75	173
16 years and over	124	935	1 016	231	3 262	5 258	4 229	2 634	4 609
18 years and over	119	898	983	218	3 142	5 027	4 043	2 518	4 414
21 years and over	114	840	918	209	2 969	4 726	3 819	2 377	4 189
60 years and over	21	174	191	48	760	979	840	577	850
62 years and over	18	150	172	37	633	848	742	477	738
Median	40.5	32.7	32.5	34.4	36.5	34.8	35.4	37.6	34.0
Female	76	650	662	140	2 094	3 440	2 809	1 737	3 203
Under 5 years	6	53	30	5	128	186	172	93	232
5 to 9 years	4	33	47	7	125	244	217	145	245
10 to 14 years	5	65	59	10	124	267	226	142	264
15 to 19 years	5	53	43	7	144	262	214	113	201
20 to 24 years	4	50	48	14	122	195	130	59	156
25 to 34 years	7	90	114	19	312	516	410	223	491
35 to 44 years	15	87	85	21	326	604	476	305	596
45 to 54 years	17	95	90	20	279	468	376	249	389
55 to 64 years	5	70	74	20	283	311	266	217	265
65 to 74 years	3	39	52	16	176	205	195	131	183
75 to 84 years	3	14	17	1	63	122	87	47	117
85 years and over	2	1	3	—	12	60	40	13	64
3 and 4 years	4	18	11	2	44	74	74	35	92
16 years and over	60	486	516	117	1 685	2 697	2 148	1 335	2 422
18 years and over	60	469	501	115	1 628	2 580	2 057	1 289	2 337
21 years and over	56	436	475	110	1 551	2 440	1 944	1 233	2 230
60 years and over	10	89	101	27	408	527	441	300	503
62 years and over	9	75	93	22	333	463	394	245	445
Median	40.3	32.6	33.7	38.0	37.4	35.8	35.7	38.7	35.2
Male	77	602	678	168	2 045	3 419	2 804	1 729	2 976
Median age	40.8	32.8	30.9	28.8	35.3	33.5	35.1	36.4	33.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	153	1 252	1 340	308	4 139	6 859	5 613	3 466	6 179
In households	153	1 252	1 340	308	4 139	6 658	5 569	3 466	6 078
Householder	60	447	477	109	1 587	2 338	1 915	1 189	2 209
Family householder	47	358	387	91	1 261	1 923	1 629	1 054	1 785
Nonfamily householder	13	89	90	18	326	415	286	135	424
Living alone	11	70	76	15	288	341	250	124	374
Spouse	43	277	314	78	1 089	1 663	1 464	971	1 542
Child	45	416	450	103	1 233	2 269	1 929	1 190	2 120
Other relatives	1	68	68	14	146	188	167	85	104
Nonrelatives	4	44	31	4	84	200	94	31	103
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	193	44	—	101
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.55	2.80	2.81	2.83	2.61	2.85	2.91	2.92	2.75
Persons per family	2.89	3.13	3.15	3.14	2.96	3.14	3.19	3.13	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	16	107	129	30	472	680	594	361	596
In households	16	107	129	30	472	517	557	361	497
Householder	10	70	85	21	311	337	352	215	339
Nonfamily householder	3	28	34	6	119	109	112	51	142
Living alone	2	22	32	6	113	103	111	49	139
Spouse	5	26	32	5	131	144	161	117	130
Other relatives	1	8	11	4	27	29	41	29	24
Nonrelatives	—	3	1	—	3	7	3	—	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	162	37	—	99
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	47	358	387	91	1 261	1 923	1 629	1 054	1 785
With own children under 18 years	18	159	179	45	533	942	786	471	952
Number of own children under 18 years	33	301	318	83	924	1 693	1 477	912	1 714
Married-couple families	43	277	314	78	1 089	1 663	1 464	971	1 542
With own children under 18 years	18	114	143	38	427	804	687	435	791
Number of own children under 18 years	3	220	254	74	741	1 481	1 327	847	1 480
Female householder, no husband present	3	59	52	8	130	183	118	65	203
With own children under 18 years	—	32	28	4	83	104	73	30	135
Number of own children under 18 years	—	56	50	6	139	167	107	56	196
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	64	459	512	119	1 612	2 627	2 145	1 332	2 254
Never married	17	96	113	31	316	641	455	272	491
Now married, except separated	43	287	322	81	1 116	1 712	1 499	988	1 580
Separated	—	5	7	1	13	26	14	2	13
Widowed	1	20	13	1	36	46	47	19	42
Divorced	3	51	57	5	131	202	130	51	128
Females 15 years and over	61	499	526	118	1 717	2 743	2 194	1 357	2 462
Never married	12	99	85	19	354	515	359	188	375
Now married, except separated	43	285	323	79	1 115	1 708	1 504	986	1 574
Separated	—	7	8	—	15	28	15	14	15
Widowed	3	51	51	16	159	242	161	92	255
Divorced	3	57	59	4	174	250	155	77	243

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	104.7	27.1	55.0	7.4	119.9	133.7	195.6	234.1
Square miles	40.4	10.5	21.2	2.9	46.3	51.6	75.5	90.4
AGE								
All persons	5 114	4 286	4 588	5 224	5 311	3 859	3 645	8 035
Under 5 years	274	226	335	380	308	315	313	552
5 to 9 years	370	249	348	369	382	301	431	626
10 to 14 years	447	270	343	433	410	362	372	630
15 to 19 years	421	297	315	391	419	320	290	611
20 to 24 years	210	209	310	345	236	261	185	431
25 to 34 years	623	604	753	756	690	548	543	1 162
35 to 44 years	937	622	652	755	831	530	507	1 282
45 to 54 years	763	609	479	539	717	465	357	939
55 to 64 years	595	562	427	493	581	368	294	747
65 to 74 years	329	428	350	410	425	237	238	613
75 to 84 years	111	175	200	264	238	127	89	338
85 years and over	34	35	76	89	74	25	26	104
3 and 4 years	123	92	142	157	139	113	134	237
16 years and over	3 918	3 488	3 494	3 961	4 105	2 806	2 462	6 096
18 years and over	3 739	3 374	3 371	3 793	3 931	2 680	2 344	5 842
21 years and over	3 559	3 200	3 184	3 599	3 727	2 508	2 195	5 524
60 years and over	726	901	838	1 017	1 017	578	484	1 432
62 years and over	612	804	763	923	897	493	435	1 301
Median	37.4	39.5	33.3	34.1	37.5	31.9	29.5	35.0
Female	2 613	2 214	2 370	2 745	2 760	1 963	1 797	4 034
Under 5 years	149	103	167	181	179	167	161	275
5 to 9 years	188	116	156	177	197	149	192	294
10 to 14 years	212	131	178	208	212	181	153	288
15 to 19 years	204	145	149	188	199	150	144	288
20 to 24 years	101	116	174	182	116	140	89	216
25 to 34 years	331	300	350	391	365	267	287	579
35 to 44 years	500	335	325	389	413	271	253	652
45 to 54 years	397	325	249	290	362	232	178	464
55 to 64 years	277	290	222	275	290	184	149	385
65 to 74 years	160	223	199	226	226	130	123	320
75 to 84 years	69	107	142	173	147	75	46	202
85 years and over	25	23	59	65	54	17	22	71
3 and 4 years	61	39	76	73	79	61	63	128
16 years and over	2 011	1 840	1 826	2 137	2 122	1 434	1 257	3 111
18 years and over	1 922	1 780	1 774	2 062	2 037	1 372	1 195	2 996
21 years and over	1 837	1 693	1 688	1 961	1 945	1 282	1 125	2 830
60 years and over	373	487	518	602	570	314	255	786
62 years and over	320	440	474	556	506	271	234	714
Median	37.6	40.3	35.3	35.9	37.9	32.7	30.8	36.1
Male	2 501	2 072	2 218	2 479	2 551	1 896	1 848	4 001
Median age	37.3	38.7	32.0	32.1	37.1	31.3	28.0	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 114	4 286	4 588	5 224	5 311	3 859	3 645	8 035
In households	5 114	4 274	4 472	5 172	5 311	3 859	3 593	7 972
Householder	1 806	1 742	1 706	2 085	1 937	1 325	1 100	2 951
Family householder	1 534	1 308	1 260	1 455	1 559	1 086	930	2 284
Nonfamily householder	272	434	446	630	378	239	170	667
Living alone	247	392	402	586	353	217	144	588
Spouse	1 406	1 159	1 070	1 179	1 415	929	832	1 998
Child	1 711	1 191	1 489	1 689	1 737	1 391	1 489	2 621
Other relatives	132	108	103	121	155	127	111	228
Nonrelatives	59	74	104	98	67	87	61	174
Institutionalized persons	—	12	116	52	—	—	—	63
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—
Persons per household	2.83	2.45	2.62	2.48	2.74	2.91	3.27	2.70
Persons per family	3.12	2.88	3.11	3.05	3.12	3.25	3.62	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	474	638	626	763	737	389	353	1 055
In households	474	627	518	720	737	389	319	998
Householder	309	415	359	523	497	265	218	686
Nonfamily householder	101	157	162	280	223	114	79	299
Living alone	100	151	159	278	221	111	78	287
Spouse	136	179	128	174	204	100	87	255
Other relatives	27	29	19	20	30	18	12	43
Nonrelatives	—	4	12	3	6	6	2	14
Institutionalized persons	—	11	108	43	—	—	—	57
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 534	1 308	1 260	1 455	1 559	1 086	930	2 284
With own children under 18 years	691	486	614	740	674	549	509	1 066
Number of own children under 18 years	1 306	849	1 151	1 361	1 290	1 090	1 239	2 050
Married-couple families	1 406	1 159	1 070	1 179	1 415	929	832	1 998
With own children under 18 years	619	412	500	547	609	450	444	905
Number of own children under 18 years	1 181	732	976	1 028	1 182	920	1 114	1 773
Female householder, no husband present	100	120	139	223	97	107	68	209
With own children under 18 years	58	61	88	155	46	75	51	115
Number of own children under 18 years	100	96	137	275	80	134	104	197
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 959	1 677	1 693	1 863	2 039	1 415	1 238	3 050
Never married	379	324	426	426	428	341	277	665
Now married, except separated	1 438	1 181	1 093	1 205	1 458	957	854	2 056
Separated	11	15	12	19	12	15	8	26
Widowed	32	38	35	63	44	25	24	84
Divorced	99	119	127	150	97	77	75	219
Females 15 years and over	2 064	1 864	1 869	2 179	2 172	1 466	1 291	3 177
Never married	334	291	336	357	330	244	243	489
Now married, except separated	1 438	1 180	1 095	1 208	1 451	954	852	2 060
Separated	17	18	15	35	15	16	10	20
Widowed	141	213	256	319	262	148	110	349
Divorced	134	162	167	260	114	104	76	259

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Richland County	
	Mansfield, OH MSA	Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17
AGE					
All persons	115 078	115 078	40 870	2 704	1 245
Under 5 years	7 792	7 792	2 867	219	28
5 to 9 years	8 208	8 208	2 559	175	27
10 to 14 years	8 527	8 527	2 526	218	37
15 to 19 years	8 132	8 132	2 508	169	91
20 to 24 years	7 176	7 176	3 115	188	404
25 to 34 years	17 493	17 493	6 748	440	385
35 to 44 years	17 224	17 224	5 609	360	119
45 to 54 years	13 297	13 297	4 000	236	75
55 to 64 years	11 616	11 616	4 018	312	46
65 to 74 years	9 265	9 265	3 858	240	32
75 to 84 years	4 895	4 895	2 365	115	1
85 years and over	1 453	1 453	697	32	-
3 and 4 years	3 148	3 148	1 131	94	13
16 years and over	88 829	88 829	32 433	2 053	1 147
18 years and over	85 524	85 524	31 441	1 982	1 135
21 years and over	81 005	81 005	29 853	1 895	1 014
60 years and over	21 406	21 406	8 996	541	57
62 years and over	19 084	19 084	8 170	477	44
Median	35.1	35.1	35.2	33.9	25.5
Female	59 200	59 200	21 416	1 423	169
Under 5 years	3 849	3 849	1 407	108	7
5 to 9 years	4 029	4 029	1 331	90	11
10 to 14 years	4 127	4 127	1 248	103	14
15 to 19 years	3 829	3 829	1 184	89	7
20 to 24 years	3 483	3 483	1 424	101	16
25 to 34 years	8 764	8 764	3 274	225	27
35 to 44 years	8 862	8 862	2 878	180	23
45 to 54 years	6 868	6 868	2 102	131	24
55 to 64 years	6 072	6 072	2 203	169	23
65 to 74 years	5 127	5 127	2 272	136	16
75 to 84 years	3 107	3 107	1 562	68	1
85 years and over	1 083	1 083	531	23	-
3 and 4 years	1 505	1 505	522	44	3
16 years and over	46 388	46 388	17 199	1 099	136
18 years and over	44 831	44 831	16 735	1 066	134
21 years and over	42 672	42 672	15 984	1 017	129
60 years and over	12 377	12 377	5 511	312	29
62 years and over	11 154	11 154	5 068	276	22
Median	36.6	36.6	37.7	34.8	36.5
Male	55 878	55 878	19 454	1 281	1 076
Median age	33.5	33.5	32.8	32.6	25.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	115 078	115 078	40 870	2 704	1 245
In households	112 944	112 944	39 351	2 699	366
Householder	44 202	44 202	17 221	1 075	129
Family householder	32 225	32 225	10 793	745	108
Nonfamily householder	11 977	11 977	6 428	330	21
Living alone	10 640	10 640	5 709	287	18
Spouse	27 103	27 103	8 493	557	90
Child	35 536	35 536	11 034	839	127
Other relatives	3 270	3 270	1 228	129	14
Nonrelatives	2 833	2 833	1 375	99	6
Institutionalized persons	1 907	1 907	1 349	-	879
Other persons in group quarters	227	227	170	5	-
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.29	2.51	2.84
Persons per family	3.05	3.05	2.93	3.05	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	15 613	15 613	6 920	387	33
In households	14 755	14 755	6 591	387	30
Householder	10 278	10 278	4 787	277	22
Nonfamily householder	4 845	4 845	2 623	129	8
Living alone	4 736	4 736	2 575	124	8
Spouse	3 682	3 682	1 486	87	4
Other relatives	666	666	262	17	4
Nonrelatives	129	129	56	6	-
Institutionalized persons	811	811	315	-	3
Other persons in group quarters	47	47	14	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	32 225	32 225	10 793	745	108
With own children under 18 years	14 945	14 945	4 855	347	54
Number of own children under 18 years	27 596	27 596	8 682	645	104
Married-couple families	27 073	27 073	8 455	557	91
With own children under 18 years	11 913	11 913	3 467	241	44
Number of own children under 18 years	22 635	22 635	6 395	450	88
Female householder, no husband present	3 977	3 977	1 871	150	11
With own children under 18 years	2 434	2 434	1 164	85	6
Number of own children under 18 years	4 046	4 046	1 954	162	11
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	43 356	43 356	15 488	970	1 016
Never married	10 320	10 320	4 265	227	668
Now married, except separated	27 946	27 946	8 867	579	248
Separated	448	448	228	16	29
Widowed	1 081	1 081	468	30	2
Divorced	3 561	3 561	1 660	118	69
Females 15 years and over	47 195	47 195	17 430	1 122	137
Never married	7 909	7 909	3 130	194	20
Now married, except separated	27 816	27 816	8 755	581	92
Separated	592	592	318	27	2
Widowed	5 970	5 970	2 887	174	17
Divorced	4 908	4 908	2 340	146	6

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
AGE						
All persons	1 010	4 283	3 166	1 669	2 364	943
Under 5 years	107	301	282	142	188	6
5 to 9 years	79	267	236	150	152	8
10 to 14 years	68	255	235	136	194	8
15 to 19 years	72	263	259	137	141	68
20 to 24 years	88	334	285	118	170	382
25 to 34 years	166	762	567	274	387	346
35 to 44 years	116	617	437	206	315	78
45 to 54 years	104	355	251	157	206	31
55 to 64 years	85	319	268	135	271	11
65 to 74 years	72	367	217	127	210	5
75 to 84 years	45	303	103	63	104	—
85 years and over	8	140	26	24	26	—
3 and 4 years	46	116	114	61	80	2
16 years and over	739	3 409	2 368	1 206	1 797	921
18 years and over	710	3 306	2 259	1 149	1 739	920
21 years and over	667	3 140	2 097	1 076	1 663	808
60 years and over	173	971	473	288	468	11
62 years and over	157	912	425	260	414	9
Median	30.1	34.4	29.8	30.8	33.9	25.0
Female	523	2 352	1 665	882	1 250	32
Under 5 years	55	148	142	76	93	2
5 to 9 years	39	153	121	82	78	5
10 to 14 years	27	121	116	62	93	4
15 to 19 years	33	140	134	60	74	—
20 to 24 years	55	181	138	67	92	2
25 to 34 years	86	360	295	140	195	8
35 to 44 years	57	318	230	109	158	3
45 to 54 years	51	191	124	83	117	4
55 to 64 years	38	200	154	77	147	3
65 to 74 years	49	217	124	74	121	1
75 to 84 years	28	211	66	34	64	—
85 years and over	5	112	21	18	18	—
3 and 4 years	20	55	54	29	37	1
16 years and over	395	1 904	1 266	643	967	21
18 years and over	383	1 843	1 211	621	941	21
21 years and over	361	1 763	1 125	584	897	21
60 years and over	104	640	279	171	274	3
62 years and over	96	606	253	153	245	1
Median	30.6	36.9	31.1	32.2	35.0	29.0
Male	487	1 931	1 501	787	1 114	911
Median age	29.8	32.3	28.5	29.5	32.4	24.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	1 010	4 283	3 166	1 669	2 364	943
In households	954	4 150	3 120	1 669	2 359	64
Householder	381	2 017	1 246	628	949	21
Family householder	242	974	769	447	643	18
Nonfamily householder	139	1 043	477	181	306	3
Living alone	119	933	375	160	264	3
Spouse	155	694	500	303	480	14
Child	321	1 107	1 003	588	727	25
Other relatives	44	112	151	89	113	2
Nonrelatives	53	220	220	61	90	2
Institutionalized persons	56	82	22	—	—	879
Other persons in group quarters	—	51	24	—	5	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.07	2.50	2.70	2.48	3.05
Persons per family	3.19	2.99	3.16	3.25	3.05	3.28
Persons 65 years and over	125	810	346	214	340	5
In households	116	734	345	214	340	2
Householder	82	579	255	150	247	2
Nonfamily householder	45	396	140	69	120	2
Living alone	44	391	132	69	115	2
Spouse	26	121	58	50	75	—
Other relatives	6	29	24	13	12	—
Nonrelatives	2	5	8	1	6	—
Institutionalized persons	9	70	—	—	—	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	6	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	242	974	769	447	643	18
With own children under 18 years	134	487	435	241	296	10
Number of own children under 18 years	253	897	797	468	554	22
Married-couple families	151	691	484	301	480	14
With own children under 18 years	69	314	255	147	205	7
Number of own children under 18 years	156	593	499	284	388	15
Female householder, no husband present	76	234	226	118	131	3
With own children under 18 years	55	152	153	79	73	2
Number of own children under 18 years	83	261	261	162	139	5
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	354	1 530	1 127	579	844	900
Never married	123	495	367	176	199	639
Now married, except separated	160	723	515	314	499	168
Separated	8	24	23	10	16	28
Widowed	10	67	39	18	25	1
Divorced	53	221	183	61	105	64
Females 15 years and over	402	1 930	1 286	662	986	21
Never married	112	454	291	142	172	1
Now married, except separated	167	728	537	321	500	15
Separated	10	45	46	29	24	2
Widowed	54	384	175	78	160	1
Divorced	59	319	237	92	130	2

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County	
		Mansfield, OH MSA	Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17
AGE					
All persons	9 981	9 981	9 153	499	1 339
Under 5 years	849	849	797	38	-
5 to 9 years	770	770	697	43	1
10 to 14 years	863	863	800	53	-
15 to 19 years	878	878	791	31	86
20 to 24 years	1 141	1 141	1 093	41	521
25 to 34 years	1 841	1 841	1 758	79	541
35 to 44 years	1 329	1 329	1 197	60	146
45 to 54 years	854	854	737	59	27
55 to 64 years	726	726	637	43	13
65 to 74 years	482	482	424	34	2
75 to 84 years	183	183	166	10	2
85 years and over	65	65	56	8	-
3 and 4 years	333	333	309	19	-
16 years and aver	7 328	7 328	6 707	359	1 338
18 years and over	6 996	6 996	6 413	343	1 332
21 years and over	6 415	6 415	5 873	326	1 174
60 years and over	1 066	1 066	958	67	8
62 years and over	931	931	834	59	7
Median	27.6	27.6	27.2	30.2	25.7
Female	4 571	4 571	4 142	266	3
Under 5 years	399	399	377	22	-
5 to 9 years	377	377	339	20	1
10 to 14 years	427	427	387	29	-
15 to 19 years	416	416	367	13	-
20 to 24 years	348	348	324	26	1
25 to 34 years	716	716	674	40	-
35 to 44 years	637	637	563	35	-
45 to 54 years	445	445	393	32	-
55 to 64 years	378	378	341	19	-
65 to 74 years	276	276	243	19	1
75 to 84 years	104	104	94	6	-
85 years and aver	48	48	40	5	-
3 and 4 years	166	166	156	13	-
16 years and over	3 285	3 285	2 966	195	2
18 years and over	3 107	3 107	2 808	186	2
21 years and aver	2 885	2 885	2 610	178	2
60 years and over	607	607	545	40	1
62 years and over	536	536	477	36	1
Median	29.8	29.8	29.4	30.1	22.5
Male	5 410	5 410	5 011	233	1 336
Median age	26.2	26.2	25.9	30.3	25.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	9 981	9 981	9 153	499	1 339
In households	8 518	8 518	7 716	495	5
Householder	3 089	3 089	2 813	182	1
Family householder	2 189	2 189	1 969	135	1
Nonfamily householder	900	900	844	47	-
Living alone	785	785	734	39	-
Spouse	1 048	1 048	888	63	1
Child	3 322	3 322	3 032	186	1
Other relatives	713	713	666	39	2
Nonrelatives	346	346	317	25	-
Institutionalized persons	1 426	1 426	1 403	-	1 334
Other persons in group quarters	37	37	34	4	-
Persons per household	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.74	5.00
Persons per family	3.31	3.31	3.32	3.13	5.00
Persons 65 years and over	730	730	646	52	4
In households	680	680	619	52	2
Householder	494	494	458	33	1
Nonfamily householder	230	230	219	9	-
Living alone	219	219	208	9	-
Spouse	119	119	101	9	1
Other relatives	54	54	48	10	-
Nonrelatives	13	13	12	-	-
Institutionalized persons	47	47	26	-	2
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	1	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	2 189	2 189	1 969	135	1
With own children under 18 years	1 233	1 233	1 132	71	1
Number of own children under 18 years	2 466	2 466	2 260	129	1
Married-couple families	1 109	1 109	938	65	1
With own children under 18 years	526	526	454	29	1
Number of own children under 18 years	1 060	1 060	913	53	1
Female householder, no husband present	932	932	896	58	-
With own children under 18 years	635	635	614	37	-
Number of own children under 18 years	1 294	1 294	1 248	70	-
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	4 131	4 131	3 820	170	1 336
Never married	2 112	2 112	2 031	62	1 003
Now married, except separated	1 405	1 405	1 223	70	224
Separated	145	145	135	6	34
Widowed	91	91	87	5	4
Divorced	378	378	344	27	71
Females 15 years and over	3 368	3 368	3 039	195	2
Never married	1 232	1 232	1 142	62	1
Now married, except separated	1 105	1 105	940	66	1
Separated	173	173	165	11	-
Widowed	385	385	352	22	-
Divorced	473	473	440	34	-

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
AGE						
All persons	1 533	542	1 778	2 002	497	1 334
Under 5 years	157	83	212	187	38	—
5 to 9 years	131	57	186	179	43	—
10 to 14 years	150	45	198	197	52	—
15 to 19 years	146	35	196	167	31	84
20 to 24 years	105	44	136	152	41	521
25 to 34 years	204	111	284	281	79	541
35 to 44 years	194	88	244	234	59	146
45 to 54 years	139	34	154	208	59	27
55 to 64 years	147	17	105	194	43	13
65 to 74 years	104	11	38	145	34	1
75 to 84 years	49	11	16	46	10	1
85 years and over	7	6	9	12	8	—
3 and 4 years	59	41	90	64	19	—
16 years and over	1 060	350	1 139	1 406	358	1 334
18 years and over	1 010	338	1 046	1 345	342	1 330
21 years and over	927	315	960	1 234	325	1 172
60 years and over	239	34	119	302	67	6
62 years and over	214	31	96	266	59	5
Median	29.2	25.6	23.7	29.5	30.2	25.7
Female	811	282	972	1 064	265	1
Under 5 years	72	34	104	81	22	—
5 to 9 years	63	24	95	90	20	—
10 to 14 years	62	24	112	83	29	—
15 to 19 years	78	17	104	89	13	—
20 to 24 years	61	27	80	84	26	1
25 to 34 years	116	64	166	165	40	—
35 to 44 years	107	44	133	126	34	—
45 to 54 years	79	19	88	125	32	—
55 to 64 years	81	9	53	108	19	—
65 to 74 years	56	7	25	82	19	—
75 to 84 years	30	9	7	22	5	—
85 years and over	6	4	5	9	—	—
3 and 4 years	30	23	44	27	13	—
16 years and over	594	199	635	796	194	1
18 years and over	571	193	587	758	185	1
21 years and over	523	177	545	703	177	1
60 years and over	135	25	66	164	40	—
62 years and over	122	23	52	145	36	—
Median	31.6	27.3	24.5	31.6	30.1	22.5
Male	722	260	806	938	232	1 333
Median age	26.0	23.8	22.4	25.9	30.4	25.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	1 533	542	1 778	2 002	497	1 334
In households	1 525	515	1 766	2 002	493	—
Householder	531	208	580	744	181	—
Family householder	385	117	444	534	134	—
Nonfamily householder	146	91	136	210	47	—
Living alone	121	83	104	188	39	—
Spouse	193	38	165	248	63	—
Child	581	210	780	774	185	—
Other relatives	150	31	151	186	39	—
Nonrelatives	70	28	90	50	25	—
Institutionalized persons	8	17	5	—	—	1 334
Other persons in group quarters	—	10	7	—	4	—
Persons per household	2.86	2.46	3.06	2.67	2.75	—
Persons per family	3.39	3.42	3.46	3.23	3.14	—
Persons 65 years and over	160	28	63	203	52	2
In households	160	12	63	203	52	—
Householder	118	10	40	153	33	—
Nonfamily householder	52	8	14	72	9	—
Living alone	46	8	13	70	9	—
Spouse	31	—	15	31	9	—
Other relatives	10	2	5	14	10	—
Nonrelatives	1	—	3	5	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	16	—	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	385	117	444	534	134	—
With own children under 18 years	198	89	293	281	70	—
Number of own children under 18 years	400	183	604	555	128	—
Married-couple families	197	45	178	251	65	—
With own children under 18 years	89	30	96	107	29	—
Number of own children under 18 years	167	64	204	230	53	—
Female householder, no husband present	160	66	236	248	57	—
With own children under 18 years	99	57	178	161	36	—
Number of own children under 18 years	215	116	373	300	69	—
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	481	157	521	629	170	1 333
Never married	177	78	238	263	62	1 001
Now married, except separated	211	53	191	260	70	223
Separated	21	3	21	29	6	34
Widowed	25	2	5	27	5	4
Divorced	47	21	66	50	27	71
Females 15 years and over	614	200	661	810	194	1
Never married	208	93	308	291	62	1
Now married, except separated	203	43	175	264	66	—
Separated	27	12	39	41	11	—
Widowed	84	21	42	109	22	—
Divorced	92	31	97	105	33	—

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County
AGE		
All persons	578	578
Under 5 years	56	56
5 to 9 years	49	49
10 to 14 years	85	85
15 to 19 years	79	79
20 to 24 years	29	29
25 to 34 years	75	75
35 to 44 years	102	102
45 to 54 years	61	61
55 to 64 years	29	29
65 to 74 years	11	11
75 to 84 years	2	2
85 years and over	-	-
3 and 4 years	23	23
16 years and over	373	373
18 years and over	335	335
21 years and over	300	300
60 years and over	27	27
62 years and over	14	14
Median	22.6	22.6
Female	333	333
Under 5 years	38	38
5 to 9 years	24	24
10 to 14 years	47	47
15 to 19 years	39	39
20 to 24 years	17	17
25 to 34 years	43	43
35 to 44 years	65	65
45 to 54 years	35	35
55 to 64 years	17	17
65 to 74 years	8	8
75 to 84 years	-	-
85 years and over	-	-
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	217	217
18 years and over	197	197
21 years and over	176	176
60 years and over	14	14
62 years and over	8	8
Median	26.5	26.5
Male	245	245
Median age	21.3	21.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	578	578
In households	576	576
Householder	135	135
Family householder	107	107
Nonfamily householder	28	28
Living alone	21	21
Spouse	131	131
Child	266	266
Other relatives	27	27
Nonrelatives	17	17
Institutionalized persons	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
Persons per household	3.16	3.16
Persons per family	3.64	3.64
Persons 65 years and over	13	13
In households	13	13
Householder	5	5
Nonfamily householder	1	1
Living alone	1	1
Spouse	2	2
Other relatives	6	6
Nonrelatives	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	107	107
With own children under 18 years	71	71
Number of own children under 18 years	225	225
Married-couple families	91	91
With own children under 18 years	64	64
Number of own children under 18 years	208	208
Female householder, no husband present	15	15
With own children under 18 years	7	7
Number of own children under 18 years	15	15
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	164	164
Never married	58	58
Now married, except separated	97	97
Separated	1	1
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	5	5
Females 15 years and over	224	224
Never married	61	61
Now married, except separated	138	138
Separated	2	2
Widowed	9	9
Divorced	14	14

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
AGE			
All persons -----	903	903	475
Under 5 years -----	94	94	49
5 to 9 years -----	77	77	42
10 to 14 years -----	107	107	39
15 to 19 years -----	91	91	38
20 to 24 years -----	96	96	62
25 to 34 years -----	161	161	104
35 to 44 years -----	112	112	56
45 to 54 years -----	77	77	34
55 to 64 years -----	50	50	25
65 to 74 years -----	28	28	20
75 to 84 years -----	5	5	3
85 years and over -----	5	5	3
3 and 4 years -----	34	34	19
16 years and over -----	607	607	335
18 years and over -----	562	562	318
21 years and over -----	522	522	299
60 years and over -----	61	61	38
62 years and over -----	54	54	36
Median -----	24.4	24.4	25.9
Female -----	422	422	194
Under 5 years -----	43	43	20
5 to 9 years -----	38	38	21
10 to 14 years -----	46	46	12
15 to 19 years -----	48	48	16
20 to 24 years -----	37	37	16
25 to 34 years -----	65	65	37
35 to 44 years -----	60	60	28
45 to 54 years -----	36	36	13
55 to 64 years -----	30	30	18
65 to 74 years -----	13	13	9
75 to 84 years -----	4	4	3
85 years and over -----	2	2	1
3 and 4 years -----	18	18	10
16 years and over -----	286	286	136
18 years and over -----	260	260	129
21 years and over -----	241	241	121
60 years and over -----	33	33	21
62 years and over -----	29	29	20
Median -----	24.9	24.9	28.3
Male -----	481	481	281
Median age -----	24.1	24.1	24.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	903	903	475
In households -----	829	829	401
Householder -----	240	240	126
Family householder -----	183	183	92
Nonfamily householder -----	57	57	34
Living alone -----	48	48	29
Spouse -----	142	142	62
Child -----	362	362	167
Other relatives -----	59	59	31
Nonrelatives -----	26	26	15
Institutionalized persons -----	72	72	72
Other persons in group quarters -----	2	2	2
Persons per household -----	2.91	2.91	2.78
Persons per family -----	3.40	3.40	3.30
Persons 65 years and over -----	38	38	26
In households -----	37	37	25
Householder -----	23	23	16
Nonfamily householder -----	10	10	7
Living alone -----	9	9	6
Spouse -----	9	9	6
Other relatives -----	4	4	2
Nonrelatives -----	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons -----	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	183	183	92
With own children under 18 years -----	117	117	61
Number of own children under 18 years -----	305	305	145
Married-couple families -----	124	124	55
With own children under 18 years -----	73	73	34
Number of own children under 18 years -----	195	195	85
Female householder, no husband present -----	42	42	27
With own children under 18 years -----	34	34	22
Number of own children under 18 years -----	84	84	50
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	330	330	204
Never married -----	142	142	104
Now married, except separated -----	153	153	81
Separated -----	6	6	5
Widowed -----	5	5	2
Divorced -----	24	24	12
Females 15 years and over -----	295	295	141
Never married -----	83	83	38
Now married, except separated -----	150	150	66
Separated -----	5	5	3
Widowed -----	18	18	12
Divorced -----	39	39	22

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monsfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Monsfield city
AGE			
All persons -----	114 444	114 444	40 579
Under 5 years -----	7 726	7 726	2 839
5 to 9 years -----	8 148	8 148	2 527
10 to 14 years -----	8 446	8 446	2 502
15 to 19 years -----	8 068	8 068	2 486
20 to 24 years -----	7 112	7 112	3 081
25 to 34 years -----	17 393	17 393	6 693
35 to 44 years -----	17 146	17 146	5 573
45 to 54 years -----	13 245	13 245	3 980
55 to 64 years -----	11 578	11 578	3 999
65 to 74 years -----	9 241	9 241	3 841
75 to 84 years -----	4 892	4 892	2 363
85 years and over -----	1 449	1 449	695
3 and 4 years -----	3 124	3 124	1 120
16 years and over -----	88 413	88 413	32 231
18 years and over -----	85 141	85 141	31 251
21 years and over -----	80 652	80 652	29 674
60 years and over -----	21 357	21 357	8 965
62 years and over -----	19 039	19 039	8 140
Median -----	35.2	35.2	35.3
Female -----	58 886	58 886	21 284
Under 5 years -----	3 816	3 816	1 392
5 to 9 years -----	3 999	3 999	1 315
10 to 14 years -----	4 090	4 090	1 241
15 to 19 years -----	3 794	3 794	1 173
20 to 24 years -----	3 454	3 454	1 414
25 to 34 years -----	8 722	8 722	3 254
35 to 44 years -----	8 819	8 819	2 858
45 to 54 years -----	6 843	6 843	2 095
55 to 64 years -----	6 048	6 048	2 188
65 to 74 years -----	5 116	5 116	2 264
75 to 84 years -----	3 104	3 104	1 560
85 years and over -----	1 081	1 081	530
3 and 4 years -----	1 492	1 492	515
16 years and over -----	46 180	46 180	17 109
18 years and over -----	44 642	44 642	16 650
21 years and over -----	42 498	42 498	15 904
60 years and over -----	12 349	12 349	5 493
62 years and over -----	11 128	11 128	5 050
Median -----	36.6	36.6	37.7
Male -----	55 558	55 558	19 295
Median age -----	33.6	33.6	32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	114 444	114 444	40 579
In households -----	112 347	112 347	39 097
Householder -----	44 035	44 035	17 144
Family householder -----	32 103	32 103	10 740
Nonfamily householder -----	11 932	11 932	6 404
Living alone -----	10 603	10 603	5 689
Spouse -----	26 999	26 999	8 452
Child -----	35 262	35 262	10 923
Other relatives -----	3 234	3 234	1 213
Nonrelatives -----	2 817	2 817	1 365
Institutionalized persons -----	1 871	1 871	1 313
Other persons in group quarters -----	226	226	169
Persons per household -----	2.56	2.56	2.29
Persons per family -----	3.05	3.05	2.93
Persons 65 years and over -----	15 582	15 582	6 899
In households -----	14 725	14 725	6 571
Householder -----	10 261	10 261	4 776
Nonfamily householder -----	4 838	4 838	2 619
Living alone -----	4 730	4 730	2 572
Spouse -----	3 673	3 673	1 480
Other relatives -----	663	663	260
Nonrelatives -----	128	128	55
Institutionalized persons -----	810	810	314
Other persons in group quarters -----	47	47	14
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	32 103	32 103	10 740
With own children under 18 years -----	14 869	14 869	4 821
Number of own children under 18 years -----	27 366	27 366	8 586
Married-couple families -----	26 985	26 985	8 421
With own children under 18 years -----	11 863	11 863	3 447
Number of own children under 18 years -----	22 486	22 486	6 339
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 952	3 952	1 856
With own children under 18 years -----	2 415	2 415	1 153
Number of own children under 18 years -----	3 983	3 983	1 922
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	43 143	43 143	15 375
Never married -----	10 234	10 234	4 212
Now married, except separated -----	27 843	27 843	8 819
Separated -----	445	445	226
Widowed -----	1 078	1 078	466
Divorced -----	3 543	3 543	1 652
Females 15 years and over -----	46 981	46 981	17 336
Never married -----	7 847	7 847	3 102
Now married, except separated -----	27 708	27 708	8 713
Separated -----	589	589	316
Widowed -----	5 957	5 957	2 880
Divorced -----	4 880	4 880	2 325

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Richland County											
	Mansfield city		Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	
	Total	Mansfield city												
RACE	126 137	50 627	3 224	5 449	5 572	3 708	2 761	2 345	2 626	8 799	6 179	5 117	5 348	
	115 078	40 870	2 704	5 312	5 217	3 616	2 735	2 130	1 245	8 502	6 108	5 030	5 246	
	9 981	9 153	499	100	311	46	14	208	1 339	149	21	41	59	
	223	118	17	8	8	4	3	2	9	8	2	7	13	
	220	117	13	17	8	4	3	2	9	8	2	7	13	
	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19	
	549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18	
	42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2	
	55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2	
	77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2	
	128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11	
	174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11	
	42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19	
	549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18	
	42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2	
	55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2	
	77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2	
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8	4	11		
174	70	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	21	1	18	11		
42	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
578	310	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	19		
549	298	6	14	19	38	6	2	3	133	45	30	18		
42	26	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
55	25	3	3	8	5	1	1	1	3	6	4	2		
77	32	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	22	24	2	2		
128	97	1	1	1	16	2	1	4	81	8</				

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Mansfield city, Richland County														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														
RACE	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14
All persons	375	533	2 566	3 235	4 888	5 015	3 697	2 879	201	5 026	2 552	3 555	3 368	2 532
White	262	445	1 010	2 889	4 283	3 166	1 669	2 364	191	4 679	2 482	3 464	3 247	2 376
Black	95	86	1 533	314	542	1 778	2 002	497	8	305	54	46	77	129
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	13	10	9	18	2	10	2	8	4	3	6	8
Hispanic origin	2	2	13	1	9	18	2	10	2	8	4	3	6	8
Not of Hispanic origin	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	—	—	9	29	27	8	6	—	19	6	38	27	11
Asian	11	—	—	9	22	26	8	6	—	19	5	38	27	11
Chinese	2	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	3	2	5	5	2
Filipino	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	2	3
Japanese	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	1	—	6	5	16	4	2
Vietnamese	6	—	—	—	13	5	—	4	—	—	—	8	3	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	5	—	10	13	25	26	16	2	—	15	6	4	11	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN	375	533	2 566	3 235	4 888	5 015	3 697	2 879	201	5 026	2 552	3 555	3 368	2 532
All persons	6	1	28	27	54	66	41	13	—	35	14	17	20	28
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	18	16	34	45	29	11	—	17	9	6	15	18
Mexican	5	—	6	—	4	8	4	2	—	2	—	1	4	2
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	1	—	4	11	16	12	8	—	—	10	5	10	1	8
Not of Hispanic origin	369	532	2 538	3 208	4 834	4 949	3 656	2 866	201	4 991	2 538	3 538	3 348	2 504
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	375	533	2 566	3 235	4 888	5 015	3 697	2 879	201	5 026	2 552	3 555	3 368	2 532
All persons	262	445	1 010	2 889	4 283	3 166	1 669	2 364	191	4 679	2 482	3 464	3 247	2 376
Hispanic origin	—	1	13	9	40	36	16	11	—	26	9	13	12	21
Not of Hispanic origin	262	444	997	2 880	4 243	3 130	1 653	2 353	191	4 653	2 473	3 451	3 235	2 355
Black	95	86	1 533	314	542	1 778	2 002	497	8	305	54	46	77	129
Hispanic origin	—	—	12	6	1	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	95	86	1 521	308	541	1 762	1 988	497	8	305	54	46	77	128
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	13	10	9	18	2	10	2	8	4	3	6	8
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	2	13	10	9	18	2	10	2	8	4	3	6	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	—	—	9	29	27	8	6	—	19	6	38	27	11
Asian	11	—	—	9	22	26	8	6	—	19	5	38	27	11
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	—	10	13	25	26	16	2	—	15	6	4	11	8
Other race	5	—	3	12	13	14	5	2	—	6	4	4	3	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	7	1	12	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.							Remainder of Richland County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	1 509	1 005	2 318	5 333	—	3	37	345	5 248	546	153	1 252	1 340	308
White	1 489	802	943	5 083	—	3	23	340	5 121	538	152	1 246	1 328	302
Black	12	201	1 334	130	—	—	10	2	92	6	1	2	7	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	9	4	—	—	4	3	15	—	1	1	—	—
American Indian	2	2	9	4	—	—	4	3	15	—	1	1	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	2	111	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	5	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	2	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamano	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	30	5	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	3	5	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	1 509	1 005	2 318	5 333	—	3	37	345	5 248	546	153	1 252	1 340	308
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	10	72	35	—	—	—	—	42	1	—	23	12	—
Mexican	2	7	27	13	—	—	—	—	22	1	—	22	11	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	6	3	17	17	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 501	995	2 246	5 298	—	3	37	345	5 206	545	153	1 229	1 328	308
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	1 509	1 005	2 318	5 333	—	3	37	345	5 248	546	153	1 252	1 340	308
White	1 489	802	943	5 083	—	3	23	340	5 121	538	152	1 246	1 328	302
Hispanic origin	8	10	36	30	—	—	—	—	33	1	—	20	7	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 481	792	907	5 053	—	3	23	340	5 088	537	152	1 226	1 321	302
Black	12	201	1 334	130	—	—	10	2	92	6	—	2	7	5
Hispanic origin	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	12	201	1 324	130	—	—	10	2	92	6	—	2	7	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	9	4	—	—	4	3	15	—	1	1	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	2	9	4	—	—	4	3	13	—	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	2	111	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	6	—	2	111	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	30	5	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	3	5	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	26	5	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	3	5	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Richland County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
RACE													
All persons	4 139	6 859	5 613	3 466	6 179	5 114	4 286	4 588	5 224	5 311	3 859	3 645	8 035
White	3 950	6 578	5 544	3 419	6 108	5 027	4 174	4 562	5 200	5 223	3 830	3 581	7 985
Black	150	236	47	19	21	41	75	6	6	49	6	48	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	10	8	4	3	7	2	8	3	9	12	4	7
American Indian	8	10	8	4	2	7	2	7	3	9	12	4	7
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	27	26	10	22	45	30	26	1	10	19	1	12	19
Asian	27	26	10	22	45	30	23	6	10	18	1	7	17
Chinese	—	2	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	5	—	1	—	—	9	—	3	2	—	5	2
Japanese	2	—	1	4	24	2	2	—	3	2	—	1	2
Asian Indian	5	5	—	13	4	4	11	—	3	11	—	1	10
Korean	17	13	7	2	8	18	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	5	2
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	4	9	4	2	2	9	9	6	5	11	10	—	14
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 139	6 859	5 613	3 466	6 179	5 114	4 286	4 588	5 224	5 311	3 859	3 645	8 035
Hispanic origin (of any race)	31	24	37	8	18	32	42	29	13	40	40	9	27
Mexican	17	9	21	3	8	22	32	24	10	29	25	5	16
Puerto Rican	3	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	11	11	13	5	10	9	8	2	3	10	13	4	10
Not of Hispanic origin	4 108	6 835	5 576	3 458	6 161	5 082	4 244	4 559	5 211	5 271	3 819	3 636	8 008
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 139	6 859	5 613	3 466	6 179	5 114	4 286	4 588	5 224	5 311	3 859	3 645	8 035
White	3 950	6 578	5 544	3 419	6 108	5 027	4 174	4 562	5 200	5 223	3 830	3 581	7 985
Hispanic origin	27	19	32	7	16	27	32	22	8	35	32	9	16
Not of Hispanic origin	3 923	6 559	5 512	3 412	6 092	5 000	4 142	4 540	5 192	5 188	3 798	3 572	7 969
Black	150	236	47	19	21	41	75	6	6	49	6	48	10
Hispanic origin	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	150	232	46	19	21	41	74	6	6	48	6	48	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	10	8	4	3	7	2	8	3	9	12	4	7
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8	10	8	4	3	6	1	1	3	9	11	4	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	27	26	10	22	45	30	26	6	10	19	1	12	19
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	27	26	9	22	45	30	26	6	10	19	1	12	19
Other race	4	9	4	2	2	9	9	6	5	11	10	—	14
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	8	1	1	—	5	1	—	—	7	3	—	3

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County						
		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
All housing units	50 350	50 350	21 909	1 360	2 203	2 495	1 693	1 078	907	133
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	47 573	47 573	20 197	1 266	2 133	2 388	1 618	1 015	839	130
Owner-occupied housing units	33 687	33 687	11 720	885	1 642	1 367	1 181	772	667	96
Percent of occupied housing units	70.8	70.8	58.0	69.9	77.0	57.2	73.0	76.1	79.5	73.8
White	32 009	32 009	10 328	763	1 615	1 314	1 161	767	601	95
Black	1 524	1 524	1 321	119	17	49	10	3	64	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	45	45	15	2	6	1	3	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	77	77	40	1	2	1	5	1	—	—
Other race	32	32	16	—	2	2	2	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	130	130	58	3	8	4	5	6	6	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	31 917	31 917	10 293	760	1 609	1 312	1 158	761	596	95
Renter-occupied housing units	13 886	13 886	8 477	381	491	1 021	437	243	172	34
White	12 193	12 193	6 893	312	471	928	423	241	146	34
Black	1 565	1 565	1 492	63	17	83	12	1	25	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	42	42	31	4	3	5	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	58	58	42	1	—	4	1	1	—	—
Other race	28	28	19	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	110	110	68	3	2	5	1	3	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	12 118	12 118	6 851	310	469	924	423	238	145	34
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	2 777	2 777	1 712	94	70	107	75	63	68	3
For sale only	378	378	227	17	18	4	8	13	14	1
For rent	1 051	1 051	756	22	35	80	24	9	17	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	374	374	227	17	8	10	23	19	5	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	251	251	54	1	3	5	8	2	3	—
For migrant workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	722	722	448	37	6	8	12	20	29	2
Boarded up	94	94	83	4	—	1	—	2	4	—
ROOMS										
1 room	387	387	233	7	9	14	1	1	2	—
2 rooms	1 010	1 010	757	15	27	112	10	3	5	—
3 rooms	3 464	3 464	2 298	56	95	367	65	43	38	1
4 rooms	8 255	8 255	4 163	308	510	638	232	369	275	23
5 rooms	11 483	11 483	4 718	392	725	670	343	353	310	45
6 rooms	11 165	11 165	4 637	354	523	395	344	201	177	36
7 rooms	7 052	7 052	2 503	135	185	171	268	82	66	17
8 or more rooms	7 534	7 534	2 600	93	129	128	430	26	34	11
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.7	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.8	6.3	5.0	5.1	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.7	6.1	4.9	5.0	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	6.7	5.0	5.1	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	36 245	36 245	13 491	1 155	1 490	1 318	1 222	723	836	113
1, attached	918	918	583	16	16	29	47	7	5	5
2	3 571	3 571	2 293	114	82	63	144	12	8	7
3 or 4	2 303	2 303	1 442	39	105	103	91	1	5	—
5 to 9	1 901	1 901	1 405	10	106	299	99	16	—	—
10 to 19	1 699	1 699	1 259	—	2	448	76	8	—	—
20 to 49	454	454	362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	245	245	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	2 657	2 657	666	16	389	221	1	306	46	7
Other	357	357	163	10	13	14	13	5	7	1
Occupied housing units	47 573	47 573	20 197	1 266	2 133	2 388	1 618	1 015	839	130
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	11 480	11 480	6 475	329	496	753	485	201	159	18
2 persons	15 893	15 893	6 495	402	748	793	628	323	259	48
3 persons	8 352	8 352	3 204	227	386	423	211	224	175	16
4 persons	7 364	7 364	2 437	192	321	261	189	159	142	33
5 persons	3 038	3 038	1 036	76	133	106	74	70	65	12
6 or more persons	1 446	1 446	550	40	49	52	31	38	39	3
Median, occupied housing units	2.27	2.27	2.06	2.26	2.26	2.06	2.02	2.45	2.51	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.38	2.38	2.21	2.19	2.27	2.39	2.19	2.38	2.46	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.93	1.93	1.75	2.47	2.24	1.50—	1.50—	2.82	2.78	3.13
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	46 835	46 835	19 862	1 245	2 090	2 343	1 615	975	804	128
1.01 to 1.50	619	619	279	21	38	33	3	36	33	2
1.51 or more	119	119	56	—	5	12	—	4	2	—
Mean .....	.45	.45	.44	.47	.48	.48	.36	.54	.54	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	27 002	27 002	10 067	815	1 200	1 048	1 036	515	596	72
Less than \$20,000	1 879	1 879	1 281	199	61	27	5	136	239	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6 606	6 606	3 338	458	418	536	53	269	324	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7 816	7 816	2 537	139	535	370	288	85	28	29
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 204	6 204	1 402	15	167	88	319	15	5	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 455	2 455	678	4	11	23	120	3	—	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 494	1 494	583	—	6	4	139	—	—	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	350	350	132	—	1	—	60	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	105	105	62	—	1	—	23	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	49	49	25	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	44	44	29	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	51 900	51 900	42 300	28 200	44 300	39 000	69 000	27 700	23 300	46 900
Mean (dollars)	57 800	57 800	52 400	29 600	45 200	41 800	88 700	30 200	23 600	51 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 335	13 335	8 392	372	480	1 016	426	238	169	33
Median contract rent (dollars)	260	260	257	223	279	277	322	222	197	234
Mean contract rent (dollars)	259	259	254	228	267	272	335	225	207	243
With meals included in rent	53	53	22	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	474	474	295	113	213	237	—	137	—	—
No meals included in rent	12 706	12 706	8 092	348	458	1 000	414	205	139	31
No cash rent	576	576	278	23	21	15	12	32	30	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County—Con.				Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units	3 563	2 251	1 902	1 991	226	258	1 084	1 350	2 514	2 164
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	3 480	2 209	1 807	1 950	205	214	915	1 236	2 239	1 851
Owner-occupied housing units	2 527	1 737	1 640	1 644	14	59	511	760	925	803
Percent of occupied housing units	72.6	78.6	90.8	84.3	6.8	27.6	55.8	61.5	41.3	43.4
White	2 469	1 727	1 621	1 618	9	50	192	727	885	575
Black	30	3	11	22	3	9	319	31	37	218
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	25	6	5	2	1	—	—	—	2	3
Other race	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	2	7	5	1	—	3	4	5	9
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 462	1 725	1 615	1 613	9	50	190	726	880	570
Renter-occupied housing units	953	472	167	306	191	155	404	476	1 314	1 048
White	916	463	164	302	151	139	189	407	1 132	671
Black	24	5	2	1	35	16	212	63	171	362
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	3	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	4	1	1	4	—	—	—	5	7
Other race	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	1	1	4	1	1	5	4	10	14
White, not of Hispanic origin	911	462	163	299	151	138	187	406	1 124	665
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	83	42	95	41	21	44	169	114	275	313
For sale only	18	7	5	12	2	2	25	27	38	31
For rent	21	19	6	6	13	29	80	44	159	109
Rented or sold, not occupied	24	2	13	7	—	10	11	26	34	16
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	14	10	59	4	—	1	1	4	4	3
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	6	4	12	12	6	2	52	13	40	154
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	4	5	29
ROOMS										
1 room	18	13	1	3	15	26	2	11	97	16
2 rooms	110	9	6	6	46	22	17	22	233	59
3 rooms	210	96	23	130	105	41	108	104	432	265
4 rooms	402	255	231	151	27	40	178	177	359	328
5 rooms	562	424	460	407	10	54	249	306	414	400
6 rooms	682	488	435	504	13	41	264	398	508	583
7 rooms	587	411	333	374	2	19	147	198	245	291
8 or more rooms	992	555	413	416	8	15	119	134	226	222
Median, all housing units	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	3.3	4.4	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.1	2.9	3.6	4.8	4.8	3.6	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	2 544	1 829	1 646	1 738	16	99	747	997	1 093	1 170
1, attached	111	24	35	18	—	10	21	30	49	154
2	317	95	52	40	21	55	150	199	476	400
3 or 4	109	36	24	134	41	30	95	90	290	250
5 to 9	172	97	7	—	42	17	40	6	122	128
10 to 19	192	113	—	8	31	9	—	12	127	24
20 to 49	101	—	—	—	5	28	—	—	155	22
50 or more	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	179	—
Mobile home or trailer	5	46	131	39	—	—	20	—	2	2
Other	12	11	7	14	4	10	11	16	21	14
Occupied housing units	3 480	2 209	1 807	1 950	205	214	915	1 236	2 239	1 851
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	812	374	247	355	151	98	241	349	1 021	484
2 persons	1 260	726	646	693	36	41	243	372	563	517
3 persons	564	463	356	334	8	25	172	237	287	362
4 persons	546	431	360	334	5	25	136	170	212	266
5 persons	230	169	153	164	2	20	66	70	101	123
6 or more persons	68	46	45	70	3	5	57	38	55	99
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	2.51	2.53	2.39	1.50	1.72	2.39	2.22	1.67	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.46	2.72	2.55	2.47	1.67	2.34	2.38	2.13	2.05	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	1.95	2.32	1.65	1.50	1.50	2.41	2.44	1.50	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	3 467	2 196	1 795	1 938	202	210	883	1 217	2 211	1 798
1.01 to 1.50	8	12	9	11	2	4	25	14	21	49
1.51 or more	5	1	3	1	1	—	7	5	7	4
Mean .....	.40	.43	.45	.44	.45	.52	.49	.44	.43	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 256	1 457	1 210	1 307	9	45	443	697	778	689
Less than \$20,000	4	11	14	17	4	26	154	75	64	177
\$20,000 to \$39,999	69	92	104	121	3	14	214	409	409	413
\$40,000 to \$59,999	318	442	338	378	—	4	62	200	250	82
\$60,000 to \$79,999	759	462	350	454	2	1	9	12	45	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	565	206	188	191	—	—	—	1	7	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	395	161	141	120	—	—	1	—	3	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	84	61	53	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	38	12	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	9	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	15	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	79 500	66 900	68 200	65 000	22 500	17 500	25 500	34 600	36 900	27 500
Mean (dollars)	89 800	76 900	77 700	69 400	28 900	21 900	28 000	34 500	38 100	28 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	933	438	143	261	191	153	400	469	1 307	1 036
Median contract rent (dollars)	314	284	311	244	183	167	217	259	241	231
Mean contract rent (dollars)	307	279	309	252	195	187	213	257	244	229
With meals included in rent	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	228	—	—	—	—	—	213	50	455	769
No meals included in rent	901	429	133	245	188	150	380	451	1 274	993
No cash rent	27	9	10	16	3	3	19	17	28	41

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)
All housing units	1 556	1 228	70	2 295	1 313	1 629	1 563	1 257	616
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 380	1 138	65	2 191	1 261	1 558	1 497	1 191	568
Owner-occupied housing units	757	792	29	1 191	853	1 127	1 057	699	423
Percent of occupied housing units	54.9	69.6	44.6	54.4	67.6	72.3	70.6	58.7	74.5
White	360	671	26	1 140	841	1 108	1 042	678	420
Black	393	118	2	47	8	10	12	20	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	2	5	2	1	1
Other race	3	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	3	—	3	3	5	2	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	358	668	26	1 139	840	1 105	1 041	676	418
Renter-occupied housing units	623	346	36	1 000	408	431	440	492	145
White	268	278	35	908	384	417	412	452	143
Black	351	63	—	82	21	12	22	32	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	1	5	1	—	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1	—	4	—	1	4	6	1
Other race	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	3	—	5	3	1	3	4	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	265	276	35	904	382	417	410	448	142
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	176	90	5	104	52	71	66	66	48
For sale only	16	15	4	3	11	8	7	9	11
For rent	80	22	—	79	20	24	36	30	7
Rented or sold, not occupied	30	17	—	10	1	20	8	6	16
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	1	—	5	4	8	5	3	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	50	35	1	7	16	11	10	18	12
Boarded up	11	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
ROOMS									
1 room	12	7	—	14	5	1	6	2	—
2 rooms	19	14	4	112	34	10	18	33	3
3 rooms	109	49	19	361	173	64	91	112	35
4 rooms	331	271	15	619	189	229	251	409	267
5 rooms	423	358	10	611	258	331	314	271	192
6 rooms	376	317	12	337	294	332	388	213	78
7 rooms	177	125	6	138	166	259	243	103	31
8 or more rooms	109	87	4	103	194	403	252	114	10
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.6	5.5	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.5
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.6	5.5	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.1	6.7	6.2	5.7	4.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.7	4.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 128	1 043	35	1 131	916	1 159	1 157	731	293
1, attached	42	14	—	27	21	47	28	33	4
2	124	103	11	56	66	144	130	56	4
3 or 4	73	34	11	103	34	91	80	108	—
5 to 9	111	10	11	298	113	99	59	167	10
10 to 19	64	—	—	448	129	76	67	73	8
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	25	—	26	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	6	16	1	218	2	1	—	83	295
Other	8	8	1	14	7	12	15	6	2
Occupied housing units	1 380	1 138	65	2 191	1 261	1 558	1 497	1 191	568
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	349	306	18	727	479	474	467	404	131
2 persons	397	359	23	712	508	603	553	460	172
3 persons	261	200	11	391	127	201	226	170	127
4 persons	212	168	7	222	113	180	168	107	80
5 persons	99	69	3	92	29	70	58	35	39
6 or more persons	62	36	3	47	5	30	25	15	19
Median, occupied housing units	2.36	2.23	2.13	2.02	1.80	2.01	2.01	1.92	2.39
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.23	2.18	2.44	2.38	2.03	2.19	2.13	1.99	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.54	2.40	1.93	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.63	1.76	2.95
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 337	1 118	61	2 149	1 259	1 555	1 488	1 179	542
1.01 to 1.50	33	20	4	31	1	3	8	11	22
1.51 or more	10	—	—	11	1	—	1	1	4
Mean .....	.50	.47	.51	.48	.36	.36	.38	.41	.55
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	662	727	24	903	781	995	978	607	201
Less than \$20,000	320	192	7	26	2	4	6	18	64
\$20,000 to \$39,999	274	399	8	517	56	47	220	124	98
\$40,000 to \$59,999	59	122	6	299	262	283	489	226	28
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6	13	1	47	239	302	213	121	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	12	139	115	37	54	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	1	2	77	137	13	46	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	—	—	—	6	58	—	7	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	1	—	—	22	—	4	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	5	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	—
Median (dollars)	20 600	27 400	33 800	37 500	64 700	69 200	49 600	52 400	24 900
Mean (dollars)	23 400	28 800	43 600	39 500	69 300	88 900	52 000	63 000	28 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	609	340	36	998	406	424	438	484	142
Median contract rent (dollars)	213	221	238	277	259	322	301	285	223
Mean contract rent (dollars)	204	224	239	272	253	335	295	272	227
With meals included in rent	2	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	200	113	213	237	146	—	—	—	137
No meals included in rent	571	317	33	983	393	413	429	469	129
No cash rent	36	22	2	14	10	11	9	15	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.						Remainder of Richland County		
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
All housing units	391	21	2 359	—	1	14	132	2 133	200
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	362	21	2 291	—	1	13	128	2 068	197
Owner-occupied housing units	274	7	1 427	—	1	11	93	1 613	176
Percent of occupied housing units	75.7	33.3	62.3	—	100.0	84.6	72.7	78.0	89.3
White	211	7	1 380	—	1	5	92	1 589	174
Black	62	—	25	—	—	5	1	15	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other race	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	209	7	1 375	—	1	5	92	1 583	173
Renter-occupied housing units	88	14	864	—	—	2	35	455	21
White	63	14	828	—	—	2	34	436	20
Black	25	—	24	—	—	—	—	17	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	62	14	823	—	—	2	34	434	20
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	29	—	68	—	—	1	4	65	3
For sale only	4	—	13	—	—	1	2	14	1
For rent	4	—	20	—	—	—	—	35	1
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	8	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	3	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	18	—	3	—	—	—	2	5	1
Boarded up	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	2	—	17	—	—	—	—	9	—
2 rooms	3	—	108	—	—	—	1	23	—
3 rooms	22	—	207	—	1	—	7	76	6
4 rooms	120	5	348	—	—	—	37	495	19
5 rooms	127	8	377	—	—	5	34	715	59
6 rooms	67	4	405	—	—	7	37	511	58
7 rooms	29	2	320	—	—	2	10	179	33
8 or more rooms	21	2	577	—	—	—	6	125	25
Median, all housing units	4.9	5.2	5.8	—	3.0	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.8
Mean, all housing units	5.1	5.5	5.9	—	3.0	5.8	5.2	5.3	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	5.2	5.8	—	3.0	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.3	7.0	—	3.0	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	5.1	3.9	—	—	6.5	4.6	4.4	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	354	19	1 389	—	1	13	112	1 455	187
1, attached	3	—	100	—	—	—	2	16	2
2	7	—	291	—	—	—	11	71	7
3 or 4	4	—	108	—	—	—	5	94	—
5 to 9	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	95	1
10 to 19	—	—	191	—	—	—	—	2	—
20 to 49	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	16	2	—	—	—	1	—	388	3
Other	7	—	7	—	—	—	2	12	—
Occupied housing units	362	21	2 291	—	1	13	128	2 068	197
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	83	3	688	—	—	2	23	478	26
2 persons	106	5	819	—	—	6	43	725	81
3 persons	66	4	326	—	1	2	27	375	32
4 persons	52	7	307	—	—	—	24	314	39
5 persons	34	1	124	—	—	1	7	130	14
6 or more persons	21	1	27	—	—	2	4	46	5
Median, occupied housing units	2.42	3.13	2.06	—	3.00	2.25	2.45	2.27	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.25	2.38	—	3.00	2.40	2.30	2.27	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.67	3.50	1.50	—	—	1.50	3.05	2.27	2.05
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	339	20	2 282	—	1	11	127	2 029	194
1.01 to 1.50	22	1	6	—	—	2	1	34	2
1.51 or more	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1
Mean .....	.54	.55	.39	—	1.00	.49	.52	.48	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	246	3	1 275	—	1	3	88	1 176	145
Less than \$20,000	142	—	—	—	—	—	7	54	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	87	1	44	—	—	1	59	410	19
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12	—	151	—	—	2	17	529	71
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5	1	362	—	—	—	2	166	41
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	308	—	1	—	3	11	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	297	—	—	—	—	5	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	17 800	62 500	85 000	—	95 000	42 500	35 000	44 400	54 900
Mean (dollars)	21 100	61 700	97 300	—	95 000	44 200	36 300	45 200	56 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	87	13	857	—	—	2	32	444	18
Median contract rent (dollars)	170	221	314	—	—	113	253	284	288
Mean contract rent (dollars)	177	236	304	—	—	113	265	270	271
With meals included in rent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	67	13	838	—	—	1	31	425	17
No cash rent	20	—	15	—	—	1	1	19	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
All housing units.....	64	462	516	112	1 621	2 447	1 993	1 204	2 251
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	60	447	477	109	1 587	2 338	1 915	1 189	2 209
Owner-occupied housing units.....	54	349	393	89	1 259	1 910	1 657	1 100	1 737
Percent of occupied housing units.....	90.0	78.1	82.4	81.7	79.3	81.7	86.5	92.5	78.6
White.....	53	347	390	88	1 211	1 851	1 636	1 089	1 727
Black.....	—	1	2	1	39	54	16	5	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	—	4	1	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	4	6
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	4	4	—	3	4	13	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	53	343	387	88	1 209	1 848	1 625	1 087	1 725
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6	98	84	20	328	428	258	89	472
White.....	6	98	83	20	311	404	256	88	463
Black.....	—	—	—	—	15	18	1	—	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	4
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	1	—	5	4	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	6	96	83	20	306	401	256	88	462
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	4	15	39	3	34	109	78	15	42
For sale only.....	—	2	10	1	7	7	5	5	7
For rent.....	—	2	13	—	8	50	7	1	19
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	3	3	—	8	14	8	4	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	2	—	1	28	28	2	10
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1	8	11	2	10	10	30	3	4
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	1	—	—	9	14	4	1	13
2 rooms.....	—	—	2	—	6	63	14	2	9
3 rooms.....	1	8	16	1	43	58	28	3	96
4 rooms.....	3	102	155	18	306	360	176	54	255
5 rooms.....	12	161	183	37	518	601	426	185	424
6 rooms.....	12	123	110	32	353	528	505	277	488
7 rooms.....	9	51	37	15	212	369	384	267	411
8 or more rooms.....	27	16	13	9	174	454	456	415	555
Median, all housing units.....	6.9	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.8	6.2
Median, all housing units.....	7.3	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.0	6.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	7.1	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.1	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.4	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	63	430	482	94	1 267	1 917	1 834	1 155	1 829
1, attached.....	—	3	2	5	26	38	28	11	24
2.....	—	8	1	7	89	79	77	26	95
3 or 4.....	—	1	1	—	101	67	17	1	36
5 to 9.....	—	6	—	—	12	63	7	—	97
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	12	87	—	1	113
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	11	30	5	99	182	16	5	46
Other.....	1	3	—	1	15	14	14	5	11
Occupied housing units.....	60	447	477	109	1 587	2 338	1 915	1 189	2 209
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	11	70	76	15	288	341	250	124	374
2 persons.....	25	151	153	43	597	773	667	441	726
3 persons.....	10	97	109	12	322	473	366	238	463
4 persons.....	9	79	90	26	263	511	391	239	431
5 persons.....	4	31	31	11	77	163	160	106	169
6 or more persons.....	1	19	18	2	40	77	81	41	46
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.53	2.59	2.42	2.35	2.62	2.61	2.62	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.54	2.52	2.36	2.70	2.61	2.61	2.63	2.72
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.47	2.88	2.90	2.37	2.30	2.59	2.59	1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	60	433	465	108	1 573	2 307	1 891	1 185	2 196
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	14	11	1	12	28	18	2	12
1.51 or more.....	—	—	1	—	2	3	6	2	1
Mean.....	.35	.52	.55	.49	.46	.47	.45	.42	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	41	314	350	69	1 077	1 565	1 244	981	1 457
Less than \$20,000.....	1	72	97	1	45	16	18	4	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6	171	237	22	165	194	124	25	92
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	5	57	16	29	399	397	414	167	442
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	17	12	—	13	346	666	431	397	462
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	2	—	1	96	202	165	257	206
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	—	—	3	24	68	74	98	161
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	—	—	—	2	16	16	24	61
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	5	12
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	65 500	28 900	25 800	46 600	56 200	64 600	62 700	74 900	66 900
Mean (dollars).....	83 400	31 000	25 400	51 100	56 900	65 600	65 300	80 000	76 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2	96	82	20	324	397	190	76	438
Median contract rent (dollars).....	313	221	235	242	310	338	272	321	284
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	313	221	235	249	303	324	270	342	279
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	—
No meals included in rent.....	1	76	72	18	307	379	170	63	429
No cash rent.....	1	20	10	2	17	18	20	12	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
All housing units.....	1 901	1 809	1 781	2 178	1 977	1 394	1 152	3 114
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 806	1 742	1 706	2 085	1 937	1 325	1 100	2 951
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 639	1 335	1 228	1 340	1 633	1 048	931	2 383
Percent of occupied housing units.....	90.8	76.6	72.0	64.3	84.3	79.1	84.6	80.8
White.....	1 620	1 310	1 223	1 337	1 613	1 041	914	2 376
Black.....	11	20	—	—	17	1	13	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	3	—	—	5	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	4	1	1	2	—	1	2
Other race.....	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	6	2	4	5	3	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 614	1 305	1 222	1 335	1 608	1 039	913	2 375
Renter-occupied housing units.....	167	407	478	745	304	277	169	568
White.....	164	392	478	741	300	272	167	567
Black.....	2	9	—	1	1	1	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	8	3	3	4	6	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	163	387	475	739	297	267	166	567
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	95	67	75	93	40	69	52	163
For sale only.....	5	7	13	11	11	10	7	26
For rent.....	6	24	28	43	6	21	5	26
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13	8	9	7	7	5	10	35
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	59	9	1	1	4	3	6	40
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	12	19	24	31	12	29	24	36
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	1	32	24	24	3	4	2	13
2 rooms.....	6	30	15	25	6	10	9	32
3 rooms.....	22	83	151	220	130	34	15	168
4 rooms.....	231	230	218	408	151	194	120	560
5 rooms.....	460	438	393	468	402	308	252	689
6 rooms.....	435	456	381	446	497	327	268	684
7 rooms.....	333	290	311	313	372	255	220	478
8 or more rooms.....	413	250	288	274	416	262	266	490
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.6
Mean, all housing units.....	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	5.2	5.8	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 645	1 470	1 353	1 417	1 725	1 081	977	2 261
1, attached.....	35	29	17	29	18	14	11	25
2.....	52	96	163	269	40	50	10	127
3 or 4.....	24	30	115	141	134	36	—	58
5 to 9.....	7	40	36	76	—	6	—	50
10 to 19.....	—	103	20	70	8	—	—	24
20 to 49.....	—	25	22	20	—	—	—	25
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	131	2	39	138	38	196	147	515
Other.....	7	14	16	18	14	11	7	29
Occupied housing units.....	1 806	1 742	1 706	2 085	1 937	1 325	1 100	2 951
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	247	392	402	586	353	217	144	588
2 persons.....	646	677	550	654	687	420	330	1 009
3 persons.....	355	308	310	337	332	266	199	517
4 persons.....	360	257	268	330	230	200	214	518
5 persons.....	153	83	114	134	163	120	108	224
6 or more persons.....	45	25	62	44	68	72	105	95
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.53	2.21	2.32	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.88	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.55	2.31	2.43	2.30	2.47	2.51	2.84	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.32	1.73	1.93	1.94	1.65	2.93	3.12	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 794	1 723	1 688	2 053	1 927	1 284	1 046	2 890
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	16	17	29	9	34	39	52
1.51 or more.....	3	3	1	3	1	7	15	9
Mean.....	.45	.42	.45	.45	.44	.47	.51	.46
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 209	1 205	1 042	1 133	1 304	654	500	1 381
Less than \$20,000.....	14	13	33	47	17	62	32	53
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	104	126	323	395	120	237	120	319
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	338	414	368	370	376	200	157	513
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	350	421	220	232	454	108	130	334
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	187	153	69	58	191	30	41	89
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	141	72	26	25	120	17	19	54
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	53	3	2	5	24	—	—	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	10	3	1	1	—	—	—	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
Median (dollars).....	68 200	62 100	47 200	45 300	65 100	41 900	51 900	51 600
Mean (dollars).....	77 600	64 200	51 400	49 800	69 400	46 000	54 800	56 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	143	398	458	741	259	240	106	479
Median contract rent (dollars).....	311	330	244	223	245	203	208	233
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	309	353	241	227	253	214	215	228
With meals included in rent.....	—	21	—	3	—	4	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	794	—	188	—	153	—	275
No meals included in rent.....	133	361	438	723	244	217	84	426
No cash rent.....	10	16	20	15	15	19	22	51

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County		Mansfield city, Richland County						
	Mansfield, OH MSA	Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	44 202	44 202	17 221	1 075	129	381	2 017	1 246	628	949	21
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	32 009	32 009	10 328	763	95	192	885	575	360	671	7
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.4	72.4	60.0	71.0	73.6	50.4	43.9	46.1	57.3	70.7	33.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 193	12 193	6 893	312	34	189	1 132	671	268	278	14
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.6	27.6	40.0	29.0	26.4	49.6	56.1	53.9	42.7	29.3	66.7
ROOMS											
1 room -----	288	288	184	6	—	1	80	13	8	6	—
2 rooms -----	778	778	580	11	—	6	170	32	5	10	—
3 rooms -----	2 734	2 734	1 689	39	1	58	322	154	36	32	—
4 rooms -----	6 946	6 946	3 239	251	23	64	270	184	149	217	5
5 rooms -----	10 216	10 216	3 741	320	45	91	343	215	189	288	8
6 rooms -----	9 933	9 933	3 649	284	32	79	437	340	146	248	4
7 rooms -----	6 375	6 375	1 973	103	17	47	205	172	58	93	2
8 or more rooms -----	6 932	6 932	2 166	61	11	35	190	136	37	55	2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.4	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.4	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached -----	32 712	32 712	10 904	930	110	240	957	711	489	823	19
1, attached -----	687	687	379	8	4	7	37	53	15	6	—
2 -----	2 841	2 841	1 661	77	7	53	348	242	43	66	—
3 or 4 -----	1 776	1 776	1 993	30	—	48	204	122	15	25	—
5 to 9 -----	1 522	1 522	1 080	9	—	18	91	80	45	9	—
10 to 19 -----	1 357	1 357	992	—	—	—	78	20	14	—	—
20 to 49 -----	384	384	306	—	—	—	129	10	—	—	—
50 or more -----	204	204	204	—	—	—	154	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 430	2 430	583	13	7	10	2	1	4	13	2
Other -----	289	289	119	8	1	5	17	7	3	7	—
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	10 640	10 640	5 709	287	18	119	933	375	160	264	3
2 persons -----	15 022	15 022	5 728	347	48	107	526	366	173	305	5
3 persons -----	7 688	7 688	2 622	191	16	62	243	219	123	165	4
4 persons -----	6 827	6 827	3 970	154	33	22	187	161	102	130	7
5 persons -----	2 758	2 758	803	63	11	22	81	76	39	56	1
6 or more persons -----	1 267	1 267	389	33	3	22	47	49	31	29	1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.26	2.01	2.22	2.47	2.17	1.64	2.18	2.39	2.19	3.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.37	2.37	2.17	2.17	2.34	2.09	2.02	2.20	2.13	2.25	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.87	1.87	1.62	2.42	3.13	2.28	1.50	2.15	2.88	2.33	3.50
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	43 579	43 579	16 993	1 057	127	370	1 995	1 219	604	932	20
1.01 to 1.50 -----	530	530	196	18	2	11	15	26	19	17	1
1.51 or more -----	93	93	32	—	—	—	7	1	5	—	—
Mean -----	.44	.44	.42	.47	.50	.48	.42	.46	.51	.47	.55
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25 550	25 550	8 849	700	71	165	743	482	320	613	3
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 519	1 519	929	165	23	72	61	126	177	159	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6 020	6 020	2 782	389	23	76	393	287	124	330	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	7 536	7 536	2 319	129	12	12	236	57	15	112	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 079	6 079	1 356	13	13	3	43	9	3	11	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 414	2 414	664	4	2	1	7	—	—	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 452	1 452	563	—	3	—	3	3	1	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	342	342	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	99	99	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	48	48	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	41	41	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	53 000	53 000	44 400	28 500	46 600	21 900	36 800	27 400	18 600	27 600	62 500
Mean (dollars) -----	58 800	58 800	54 900	29 900	51 300	25 300	38 100	28 800	20 900	29 000	61 700
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 673	11 673	6 832	303	33	189	1 127	644	265	272	13
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	262	262	242	223	234	215	241	227	230	221	221
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	262	262	240	229	243	215	247	228	219	225	236
With meals included in rent -----	46	46	16	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	516	516	332	113	—	213	522	1 250	213	113	—
No meals included in rent -----	11 111	11 111	6 596	282	31	180	1 099	634	245	252	13
No cash rent -----	516	516	220	20	2	8	24	29	19	19	—

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA		Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BMA's in Richland County			Mansfield city, Richland County				
	Mansfield, OH MSA		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	3 089	2 813	3 089	2 813	182	1	531	208	580	744	181	-
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units	1 524	1 321	1 524	1 321	119	1	319	37	218	393	118	-
Percent of occupied housing units	49.3	47.0	49.3	47.0	65.4	100.0	60.1	17.8	37.6	52.8	65.2	-
Renter-occupied housing units	1 565	1 492	1 565	1 492	63	-	212	171	362	351	63	-
Percent of occupied housing units	50.7	53.0	50.7	53.0	34.6	-	39.9	82.2	62.4	47.2	34.8	-
ROOMS												
1 room	31	28	31	28	-	-	1	8	2	4	-	-
2 rooms	107	103	107	103	3	-	11	34	11	11	3	-
3 rooms	281	268	281	268	6	-	28	35	57	50	6	-
4 rooms	503	462	503	462	28	-	72	29	86	141	27	-
5 rooms	640	591	640	591	45	-	124	25	110	174	45	-
6 rooms	739	682	739	682	50	1	142	40	165	192	50	-
7 rooms	420	373	420	373	23	-	83	22	86	104	23	-
8 or more rooms	368	306	368	306	27	-	57	15	63	68	27	-
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.7	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.9	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.3	-	5.2	3.9	5.0	4.6	5.3	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached	2 013	1 795	2 013	1 795	146	1	424	60	331	531	145	-
2, detached	104	98	104	98	6	-	9	7	48	16	6	-
3 or 4	330	322	330	322	22	-	56	47	94	58	22	-
5 or 6	237	226	237	226	1	-	30	33	68	50	6	-
7 or 8	141	144	141	144	1	-	5	10	18	45	1	-
9 or 10	161	134	161	134	-	-	21	14	4	37	-	-
10 to 19	144	144	144	144	-	-	-	14	11	-	-	-
20 to 49	32	32	32	32	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
50 or more	22	22	22	22	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	13	10	13	10	-	-	6	2	5	5	1	-
Other	33	30	33	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	785	734	785	734	39	-	121	83	104	188	39	-
2 persons	804	722	804	722	54	-	136	33	143	219	53	-
3 persons	611	555	611	555	34	-	109	43	137	137	34	-
4 persons	479	431	479	431	35	-	87	23	102	109	35	-
5 persons	246	217	246	217	13	1	24	18	44	60	13	-
6 or more persons	164	154	164	154	7	-	34	8	49	31	7	-
Median, occupied housing units	2.44	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.46	5.00	2.58	2.14	2.81	2.34	2.47	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.57	2.55	2.57	2.55	2.36	5.00	2.61	3.18	2.99	2.33	2.36	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.75	-	2.52	1.78	2.74	2.35	2.75	-
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	2 991	2 720	2 991	2 720	179	1	511	204	555	725	178	-
1.01 to 1.50	76	73	76	73	3	-	14	4	22	14	3	-
1.51 or more	22	20	22	20	47	83	6	-	3	5	-	-
Mean	.50	.51	.50	.51	.47	.83	.50	.54	.55	.49	.47	-
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 331	1 158	1 331	1 158	113	1	278	32	198	338	112	-
Less than \$20,000	351	348	351	348	34	-	82	2	50	142	33	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	565	545	565	545	67	-	138	16	122	147	67	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	249	203	249	203	10	-	50	12	44	10	22	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	104	40	104	40	2	1	6	2	4	3	2	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	32	9	32	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	26	11	26	11	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	30 500	28 200	30 500	28 200	26 600	67 500	27 400	38 800	27 800	23 600	26 700	-
Mean (dollars)	35 700	31 000	35 700	31 000	27 400	67 500	29 600	38 300	28 600	25 700	27 500	-
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 536	1 468	1 536	1 468	63	-	208	169	357	340	63	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	241	235	241	235	222	-	212	236	243	206	222	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	229	224	229	224	221	-	212	230	192	192	221	-
With meals included in rent	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	196	196	196	196	-	-	-	187	287	187	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 474	1 406	1 474	1 406	60	-	197	165	345	322	60	-
No meals included in rent	56	56	56	56	3	-	11	3	11	17	3	-
No cash rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County
Occupied housing units -----	135	135
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	77	77
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.0	57.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	58	58
Percent of occupied housing units -----	43.0	43.0
ROOMS		
1 room -----	2	2
2 rooms -----	4	4
3 rooms -----	21	21
4 rooms -----	27	27
5 rooms -----	20	20
6 rooms -----	14	14
7 rooms -----	14	14
8 or more rooms -----	33	33
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.9	6.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	78	78
1, attached -----	7	7
2 -----	13	13
3 or 4 -----	10	10
5 to 9 -----	6	6
10 to 19 -----	12	12
20 to 49 -----	2	2
50 or more -----	2	2
Mobile home or trailer -----	2	2
Other -----	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	21	21
2 persons -----	31	31
3 persons -----	22	22
4 persons -----	37	37
5 persons -----	16	16
6 or more persons -----	8	8
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.20	3.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.88	3.88
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	125	125
1.01 to 1.50 -----	8	8
1.51 or more -----	2	2
Mean -----	.75	.75
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	61	61
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	11	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	11	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	16	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	6	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	4	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3
Median (dollars) -----	97 500	97 500
Mean (dollars) -----	123 900	123 900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	57	57
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	295	295
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	341	341
With meals included in rent -----	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	54	54
No meals included in rent -----	3	3
No cash rent -----	—	—

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
Occupied housing units -----	240	240	126
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	130	130	58
Percent of occupied housing units -----	54.2	54.2	46.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	110	110	68
Percent of occupied housing units -----	45.8	45.8	54.0
ROOMS			
1 room -----	-	-	-
2 rooms -----	4	4	2
3 rooms -----	24	24	14
4 rooms -----	46	46	30
5 rooms -----	70	70	37
6 rooms -----	48	48	21
7 rooms -----	23	23	10
8 or more rooms -----	25	25	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.5	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	144	144	67
1, attached -----	11	11	7
2 -----	22	22	14
3 or 4 -----	20	20	11
5 to 9 -----	14	14	10
10 to 19 -----	7	7	7
20 to 49 -----	1	1	1
50 or more -----	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	14	14	2
Other -----	6	6	6
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	48	48	29
2 persons -----	69	69	38
3 persons -----	42	42	19
4 persons -----	42	42	20
5 persons -----	25	25	14
6 or more persons -----	14	14	6
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.57	2.57	2.39
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.91	2.91	2.83
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.29	2.11
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	230	230	121
1.01 to 1.50 -----	10	10	5
1.51 or more -----	-	-	-
Mean -----	.64	.64	.61
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	102	102	49
Less than \$20,000 -----	13	13	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	34	34	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	29	29	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	7	7	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	11	11	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5	5	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	41 800	41 800	31 900
Mean (dollars) -----	52 100	52 100	48 800
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	108	108	67
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	278	278	278
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	285	285	286
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	732	732	1 250
No meals included in rent -----	103	103	65
No cash rent -----	3	3	1

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
Occupied housing units -----	44 035	44 035	17 144
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31 917	31 917	10 293
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.5	72.5	60.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 118	12 118	6 851
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.5	27.5	40.0
ROOMS			
1 room -----	288	288	184
2 rooms -----	774	774	578
3 rooms -----	2 716	2 716	1 679
4 rooms -----	6 919	6 919	3 222
5 rooms -----	10 168	10 168	3 719
6 rooms -----	9 899	9 899	3 636
7 rooms -----	6 360	6 360	1 969
8 or more rooms -----	6 911	6 911	2 157
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	32 611	32 611	10 863
1, attached -----	2 879	2 879	374
2 -----	2 825	2 825	1 653
3 or 4 -----	1 763	1 763	988
5 to 9 -----	1 514	1 514	1 075
10 to 19 -----	1 332	1 332	987
20 to 49 -----	383	383	305
50 or more -----	203	203	203
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 421	2 421	582
Other -----	284	284	114
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	10 603	10 603	5 689
2 persons -----	14 975	14 975	5 705
3 persons -----	7 658	7 658	2 609
4 persons -----	6 800	6 800	1 961
5 persons -----	2 741	2 741	794
6 or more persons -----	1 258	1 258	386
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.26	2.01
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.37	2.37	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.87	1.87	1.62
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	43 416	43 416	16 917
1.01 to 1.50 -----	526	526	195
1.51 or more -----	93	93	32
Mean -----	.44	.44	.42
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25 479	25 479	8 820
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 510	1 510	922
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6 000	6 000	2 774
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	7 516	7 516	2 313
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 074	6 074	356
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 405	2 405	660
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 447	1 447	561
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	340	340	128
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	98	98	56
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	48	48	24
\$300,000 or more -----	41	41	26
Median (dollars) -----	53 000	53 000	44 400
Mean (dollars) -----	58 800	58 800	54 900
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 599	11 599	6 791
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	262	262	262
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	45	45	15
With meals included in rent -----	500	500	271
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	11 040	11 040	6 557
No meals included in rent -----	514	514	219
No cash rent -----			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County											
	Mansfield city		Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	
	Total	Mansfield city												
ANCESTRY														
All persons	126 137	50 627	3 120	5 497	5 623	3 720	2 813	2 307	2 608	8 887	6 121	5 231	5 288	
Ancestry specified	106 035	42 263	2 391	4 271	4 469	3 373	1 975	1 642	2 444	8 156	5 427	4 671	4 504	
Single ancestry	67 542	28 674	1 679	2 693	2 969	1 925	1 307	1 193	2 062	4 817	3 032	2 753	2 733	
Multiple ancestry	38 493	13 589	712	1 578	1 500	1 448	668	449	382	3 339	2 405	1 918	1 771	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	20 102	8 364	729	1 226	1 154	347	838	665	164	731	694	560	784	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	252 274	101 254	6 240	10 994	11 246	7 440	5 626	4 614	5 216	17 774	12 242	10 462	10 576	
Arab	177	97	4	48	10	20	—	—	9	48	28	12	—	
Austrian	434	205	—	—	—	16	—	—	17	55	—	—	22	
Belgian	149	50	6	17	42	—	—	—	—	10	29	—	6	
Canadian	210	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	41	15	—	5	
Czech	212	59	—	6	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	
Danish	217	40	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	46	13	7	
Dutch	4 388	1 425	87	257	183	65	198	60	31	181	170	226	240	
English	17 114	5 805	258	592	624	854	230	108	112	1 491	1 182	1 183	741	
Finnish	103	60	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16	—	22	—	
French (except Basque)	3 542	1 382	89	112	244	127	39	16	26	437	197	171	218	
French Canadian	535	134	—	65	21	—	—	14	—	34	7	29	8	
German	52 403	16 781	991	2 462	2 252	1 817	796	680	397	4 325	2 793	2 669	2 647	
Greek	326	190	14	9	9	7	11	—	6	72	—	—	36	
Hungarian	1 244	624	4	156	80	74	9	—	27	78	25	39	20	
Irish	18 820	6 595	422	729	815	618	599	256	280	1 549	1 022	897	806	
Italian	4 396	1 931	135	202	186	201	76	16	101	449	336	153	122	
Lithuanian	126	72	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	34	7	6	—	
Norwegian	246	94	—	8	56	29	—	—	—	38	—	28	37	
Polish	2 260	880	72	78	—	86	56	5	38	278	250	76	99	
Portuguese	123	99	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Romanian	237	124	13	—	—	18	—	—	8	63	8	5	—	
Russian	315	136	—	11	—	20	—	5	18	75	7	13	—	
Scottish-Irish	2 514	872	69	81	47	112	5	61	8	160	243	86	75	
Scottish	2 344	842	31	44	83	138	23	15	—	271	107	97	154	
Slovak	1 065	377	18	24	9	22	18	7	56	130	120	29	91	
Subsaharan African	63	—	7	—	—	—	12	—	23	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	898	384	—	35	35	64	9	—	6	107	48	20	37	
Swiss	1 539	464	20	67	72	69	—	—	—	164	83	160	126	
Ukrainian	145	70	16	—	—	5	—	—	—	25	8	33	—	
United States or American	7 022	2 875	228	249	324	80	244	301	163	347	295	160	190	
Welsh	1 341	496	17	59	47	45	—	5	—	86	145	24	46	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	74	60	9	14	—	—	—	—	18	39	15	—	11	
Yugoslavian	282	133	6	26	—	—	—	—	29	6	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	125 120	56 771	3 680	5 567	5 967	2 798	3 244	3 039	3 835	6 859	4 848	4 213	4 737	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Mansfield city, Richland County														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14
ANCESTRY														
All persons	377	578	2 519	3 235	4 888	5 015	3 697	2 781	299	5 026	2 552	3 555	3 340	2 560
Ancestry specified	265	432	2 043	2 513	4 105	4 297	2 894	2 114	201	3 955	2 309	3 208	3 095	2 169
Single ancestry	190	282	1 745	1 745	2 319	3 045	2 497	1 518	149	2 661	1 432	1 842	1 814	1 316
Multiple ancestry	75	150	298	768	1 786	1 252	397	596	52	1 294	877	1 366	1 281	853
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	112	146	476	722	783	718	803	667	98	1 071	243	347	245	391
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	754	1 156	5 038	6 470	9 776	10 030	7 394	5 562	598	10 052	5 104	7 110	6 680	5 120
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Austrian	—	—	10	14	24	—	14	4	—	10	23	26	24	7
Belgian	—	—	—	—	26	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	11	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	5	—	—	7
Czech	4	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Dutch	—	45	18	134	212	107	55	60	—	165	71	65	148	74
English	12	28	87	336	614	290	123	252	26	532	510	796	818	361
Finnish	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
French (except Basque)	12	—	40	76	130	77	29	89	12	235	49	127	123	84
French Canadian	—	—	—	16	56	7	14	—	—	21	—	—	13	7
German	83	165	324	1 054	1 953	1 167	360	857	144	1 901	1 220	1 751	1 525	1 036
Greek	—	—	15	6	—	9	—	14	—	9	63	7	13	—
Hungarian	—	—	25	34	18	114	10	4	—	80	86	74	62	27
Irish	36	95	171	386	819	595	157	298	20	721	340	544	393	480
Italian	—	—	7	123	192	194	50	97	—	186	124	201	202	148
Lithuanian	—	—	6	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	21	8	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	45	17	—	—	—	9	—	29	6	14
Polish	8	6	32	74	94	79	6	65	—	47	36	86	121	19
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Romanian	—	—	27	—	22	—	—	7	—	—	13	18	13	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	12	6	—	33	190	52	22	69	—	47	93	107	14	42
Scottish	18	4	18	88	94	27	36	31	22	58	32	132	123	14
Slovak	—	—	7	6	33	48	34	18	—	9	24	10	64	10
Subsaharan African	—	—	18	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	44	45	16	5	—	—	24	80	64	13	7
Swiss	5	—	—	5	48	42	—	20	—	61	39	64	17	36
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	—	—	132	229	449	340	196	—	275	112	80	152	8
Welsh	42	47	131	62	37	54	—	17	19	47	70	45	66	14
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	14	—	—	6	—	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	31
Other ancestries	522	735	4 055	3 712	4 708	6 641	6 065	3 389	355	5 442	2 011	2 705	2 635	2 427
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.							Remainder of Richland County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	1 568	925	2 339	5 363	—	—	10	339	5 198	597	165	1 245	1 382	269
Ancestry specified.....	985	668	2 196	4 804	—	—	10	277	4 070	514	165	990	974	248
Single ancestry.....	569	580	1 870	3 090	—	—	10	161	2 544	308	83	738	613	192
Multiple ancestry.....	416	88	326	1 714	—	—	—	116	1 526	206	82	252	361	56
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	583	257	143	559	—	—	—	62	1 128	83	—	255	408	21
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	3 136	1 850	4 678	10 726	—	—	20	678	10 396	1 194	330	2 490	2 764	538
Arab.....	—	—	9	40	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	—	—	17	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.....	102	20	18	131	—	—	—	27	257	18	—	96	40	13
English.....	139	11	85	785	—	—	—	6	566	92	58	91	97	27
Finnish.....	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	20	—	26	253	—	—	—	—	100	9	—	19	16	—
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	14	—
German.....	396	218	315	2 312	—	—	—	134	2 318	351	66	400	462	82
Greek.....	11	—	6	37	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	9	—	27	54	—	—	—	—	156	—	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	304	111	248	877	—	—	—	124	709	94	74	295	145	32
Italian.....	20	4	86	297	—	—	—	38	202	—	—	56	12	15
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Polish.....	42	—	38	176	—	—	—	7	78	9	—	14	5	—
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	8	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	—	—	18	66	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	5	—
Scotch-Irish.....	—	12	8	90	—	—	—	—	59	—	5	5	49	—
Scottish.....	18	15	—	134	—	—	—	—	44	25	6	5	—	—
Slovak.....	18	—	17	79	—	—	—	—	24	—	12	—	7	39
Subsaharan African.....	12	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	9	—	6	71	—	—	—	—	35	11	—	—	—	—
Swiss.....	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	67	11	5	—	—	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	129	62	107	254	—	—	—	32	249	49	—	115	239	56
Welsh.....	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	5	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	29	17	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	1 868	1 397	3 561	4 523	—	—	20	291	5 212	525	93	1 376	1 642	274
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Richland County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
ANCESTRY														
All persons		4 139	6 859	5 606	3 524	6 121	5 231	4 169	4 608	5 243	5 278	3 857	3 645	8 035
Ancestry specified		3 481	5 734	4 964	3 352	5 427	4 671	3 531	3 811	4 391	4 494	3 217	2 824	6 637
Single ancestry		2 229	3 391	2 993	1 727	3 022	2 753	2 160	2 413	2 896	2 723	2 250	1 691	3 981
Multiple ancestry		1 252	2 343	1 971	1 625	2 405	1 918	1 371	1 398	1 495	1 771	967	1 133	2 656
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		658	1 125	642	172	694	560	638	797	852	784	640	821	1 398
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		8 278	13 718	11 212	7 048	12 242	10 462	8 338	9 216	10 486	10 556	7 714	7 290	16 070
Arab		31	—	—	8	—	41	—	14	8	—	—	5	—
Austrian		12	30	19	23	28	12	5	17	7	22	—	—	37
Belgian		—	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Canadian		12	36	—	8	29	—	8	—	—	6	2	—	11
Czech		12	23	44	15	16	16	—	—	—	5	2	—	22
Danish		8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	20
Dutch		179	335	172	50	46	13	—	210	169	240	159	119	385
English		589	808	707	706	1 182	1 183	565	701	753	741	609	641	1 187
Finnish		10	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	22	—	—	—
French (except Bosque)		110	213	96	184	197	171	162	148	130	218	97	91	199
French Canadian		—	57	41	34	7	29	28	15	23	8	16	13	51
German		1 762	3 195	3 077	2 013	2 793	2 669	2 035	2 098	2 305	2 647	1 663	1 768	3 784
Greek		—	17	22	35	—	—	—	8	—	36	5	—	4
Hungarian		52	38	60	24	25	39	71	13	18	20	10	6	88
Irish		615	1 225	1 044	672	1 022	897	689	660	967	806	469	465	1 221
Italian		174	188	105	152	336	153	188	238	175	122	69	26	216
Lithuanian		—	7	8	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		—	25	19	19	—	28	—	—	—	37	4	—	12
Polish		110	97	111	102	250	76	92	56	117	99	39	38	80
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	—	—
Romanian		—	31	7	47	8	5	6	—	—	—	3	—	—
Russian		6	14	9	9	70	13	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish-Irish		88	120	209	70	243	86	109	101	98	75	64	102	22
Scottish		28	115	103	137	107	97	108	49	127	154	49	150	198
Slovak		35	30	82	51	120	29	12	13	8	91	6	6	123
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		—	21	59	36	48	20	50	32	39	37	5	32	89
Swiss		32	81	78	37	83	160	14	43	—	126	17	84	237
Ukrainian		—	15	2	9	8	33	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		219	467	215	93	295	160	189	395	325	190	345	130	384
Welsh		43	76	87	35	145	24	63	58	37	46	20	23	143
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		31	6	12	22	15	—	12	—	—	11	—	6	8
Other ancestries		4 027	6 282	4 697	2 336	4 848	4 213	3 703	4 267	5 117	4 717	4 007	3 466	7 256
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Richland County						
		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	126 137	126 137	50 627	3 120	5 497	5 623	3 720	2 813	2 307	2 608
Native	123 619	123 619	49 236	3 044	5 407	5 551	3 620	2 756	2 307	2 559
Foreign born	2 518	2 518	1 391	76	90	72	100	57	—	49
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	428	428	207	33	11	—	20	—	13	—
Persons 5 years and over	117 417	117 417	46 935	2 873	5 143	5 228	3 490	2 500	2 187	2 596
In linguistically isolated households	996	996	368	45	11	—	31	—	13	—
Speak a language other than English	5 356	5 356	2 536	169	142	95	143	66	65	422
Do not speak English "very well"	2 125	2 125	790	65	92	21	38	14	37	104
Speak Spanish	1 095	1 095	486	40	32	44	38	—	16	195
Do not speak English "very well"	399	399	179	12	21	15	3	—	16	48
Linguistically isolated	85	85	46	5	11	—	—	—	6	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	380	380	255	13	—	—	19	6	—	17
Do not speak English "very well"	200	200	105	7	—	—	13	—	—	10
Linguistically isolated	153	153	74	7	—	—	9	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	29 632	29 632	11 097	627	1 282	1 037	818	662	520	397
Preprimary school	1 899	1 899	826	6	77	76	82	42	—	—
Public school	1 231	1 231	502	6	53	22	32	42	—	—
Elementary or high school	22 484	22 484	8 170	586	1 036	789	526	517	439	251
Public school	20 578	20 578	7 316	586	1 020	771	402	493	429	187
College	5 249	5 249	2 101	35	169	172	210	103	81	146
Public college	4 090	4 090	1 637	35	144	145	169	67	75	92
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	81 363	81 363	32 670	1 959	3 574	3 661	2 697	1 574	1 540	1 395
Less than 9th grade	7 919	7 919	3 663	300	336	379	119	301	463	92
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 616	13 616	6 236	554	750	686	134	376	410	590
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34 073	34 073	11 909	783	1 819	1 624	774	647	548	378
Some college, no degree	12 088	12 088	5 112	191	419	509	522	172	84	280
Associate degree	4 242	4 242	1 512	84	147	170	155	72	25	31
Bachelor's degree	6 641	6 641	2 971	32	71	203	623	6	5	24
Graduate or professional degree	2 784	2 784	1 267	15	32	90	370	—	5	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.5	73.5	69.7	56.4	69.6	70.9	90.6	57.0	43.3	51.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.6	11.6	13.0	2.4	2.9	8.0	36.8	.4	.6	1.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	390	390	511	784	455	413	190	916	547	400
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 536	1 536	1 419	1 426	1 706	1 214	1 020	1 764	1 735	1 545
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 068	2 068	2 019	2 357	2 162	1 812	1 809	2 180	2 759	2 773
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	117 417	117 417	46 935	2 873	5 143	5 228	3 490	2 500	2 187	2 596
Same house	68 800	68 800	24 514	1 702	2 824	2 638	2 114	1 490	1 681	653
Different house in United States	48 233	48 233	22 249	1 171	2 285	2 579	1 335	997	501	1 927
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	17 043	17 043	11 356	499	865	1 240	623	478	228	77
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 500	16 500	3 681	376	1 019	611	164	279	197	29
Different MSA/PMSA	9 135	9 135	5 076	143	217	477	374	155	36	1 549
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 555	5 555	2 136	153	184	251	174	85	40	272
Abroad	384	384	172	—	34	11	41	13	5	16
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	86 147	86 147	50 627	3 120	5 466	5 032	3 555	2 779	2 307	2 339
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	60 829	60 829	33 635	2 526	4 407	3 360	2 790	2 274	2 090	29
Rural population	39 990	39 990	—	—	31	591	165	34	—	269
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	13 385	13 385	—	—	15	375	53	—	—	123
On farms	2 979	2 979	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	55 188	55 188	20 131	1 248	2 476	2 890	1 736	1 081	781	120
Car, truck, or van	51 412	51 412	18 533	1 156	2 362	2 789	1 609	1 049	729	105
Drive alone	46 031	46 031	16 286	1 012	2 138	2 518	1 490	933	590	98
Carpooled	5 381	5 381	2 247	144	224	271	119	116	139	7
Public transportation (including taxicab)	404	404	308	16	10	12	—	7	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	330	330	250	6	10	12	—	7	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 482	1 482	813	50	88	51	38	11	31	15
Other means	386	386	145	14	16	6	10	8	10	—
Worked at home	1 504	1 504	332	12	—	32	79	6	11	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.07	1.11	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	15.9	14.7	17.6	15.8	14.8	15.1	16.1	19.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5 081	5 081	1 813	172	341	263	65	116	127	11
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 371	10 371	3 277	242	496	642	148	264	139	17
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	16 230	16 230	6 181	255	587	746	797	179	174	46
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6 880	6 880	2 669	110	279	315	364	88	47	22
All other times	15 122	15 122	5 859	457	773	892	283	428	283	24
Worked in MSA of residence	48 831	48 831	18 622	1 143	2 166	2 681	1 570	984	699	113
Mansfield city	28 018	28 018	13 962	796	1 371	1 966	1 279	660	490	76
Shelby city	4 059	4 059	187	9	7	18	32	12	7	—
Ontario village	5 309	5 309	1 782	63	133	181	91	115	48	12
Crestline city (pt.)	54	54	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lexington village	2 064	2 064	619	14	39	123	36	78	48	10
Plymouth village (pt.)	176	176	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Richland County	9 151	9 151	2 042	261	616	393	132	119	106	15
Worked outside MSA of residence	6 357	6 357	1 509	105	310	209	166	97	82	7
Crestline city (pt.)	297	297	54	—	11	21	14	—	11	—
Galion city	369	369	77	10	9	—	—	14	11	—
Remainder of Crawford County	410	410	113	—	25	—	6	—	—	—
Ashland city	1 124	1 124	448	25	60	83	27	37	32	7
Loudanville village (pt.)	116	116	37	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ashland County	684	684	56	12	39	—	—	19	—	—
Plymouth village (pt.)	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willard city	782	782	25	9	27	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huron County	322	322	33	—	20	9	10	—	—	—
Knox County	317	317	42	5	16	—	9	4	—	—
Morrow County	177	177	32	6	6	16	5	—	—	—
Wayne County	107	107	28	17	11	—	—	—	22	—
Marian County	85	85	5	—	11	—	—	5	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 499	1 499	559	21	56	80	95	18	6	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County—Con.				Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	8 887	6 121	5 231	5 288	377	578	2 519	3 235	4 888	5 015
Native	8 448	5 994	5 153	5 234	361	578	2 519	3 187	4 744	4 971
Foreign born	439	127	78	54	16	—	—	48	144	44
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	16	15	34	6	21	—	7	—	—	43
Persons 5 years and over	8 369	5 668	4 936	5 003	360	548	2 244	2 942	4 512	4 511
In linguistically isolated households	43	50	53	6	30	—	7	—	—	70
Speak a language other than English	564	158	236	72	30	5	71	143	162	126
Do not speak English "very well"	126	105	90	19	30	—	7	23	31	92
Speak Spanish	15	49	91	32	—	5	14	38	24	20
Do not speak English "very well"	8	33	31	7	—	—	7	6	18	20
Linguistically isolated	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	94	67	—	5	30	—	—	20	25	—
Do not speak English "very well"	15	58	—	—	30	—	—	12	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	50	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 289	1 690	1 483	1 310	41	177	656	798	995	1 357
Preprimary school	223	110	87	113	9	20	107	89	29	71
Public school	93	49	67	93	9	6	85	78	19	65
Elementary or high school	1 505	1 190	1 077	997	—	157	418	565	823	1 119
Public school	1 276	1 119	1 027	892	—	153	405	444	690	1 081
College	561	390	319	200	32	—	131	144	143	167
Public college	384	297	242	148	18	—	110	128	106	144
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	6 067	3 915	3 483	3 537	305	354	1 423	2 030	3 191	2 796
Less than 9th grade	329	129	239	284	65	69	195	203	373	419
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	476	461	410	534	176	151	316	300	557	670
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 002	1 400	1 432	1 651	23	110	518	886	1 087	1 192
Some college, no degree	1 162	782	603	550	25	11	277	344	511	327
Associate degree	373	302	250	181	—	—	68	105	185	68
Bachelor's degree	1 204	559	388	273	5	7	49	165	402	95
Graduate or professional degree	521	282	161	64	11	6	—	27	76	25
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.7	84.9	81.4	76.9	21.0	37.9	64.1	75.2	70.9	61.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.4	21.5	15.8	9.5	5.2	3.7	3.4	9.5	15.0	4.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	281	191	99	234	1 357	436	871	560	393	572
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 324	1 403	1 375	1 858	—	2 214	2 157	1 486	1 446	1 499
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 900	1 982	2 004	1 937	—	3 276	2 184	2 154	1 683	2 483
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	8 369	5 668	4 936	5 003	360	548	2 244	2 942	4 512	4 511
Same house	5 067	2 897	3 353	3 367	147	230	1 286	1 351	2 008	2 112
Different house in United States	3 291	2 697	1 553	1 603	213	318	948	1 591	2 494	2 368
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 119	606	477	218	118	248	716	983	1 439	1 586
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	809	1 088	547	965	8	6	70	236	454	325
Different MSA/PMSA	1 136	653	326	226	38	32	116	119	437	339
Not in an MSA/PMSA	227	350	203	194	49	32	46	253	164	118
Abroad	11	74	30	33	—	—	10	—	10	31
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	7 592	4 124	692	926	377	578	2 519	3 235	4 888	5 015
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 744	3 372	302	742	44	344	1 887	2 314	2 450	3 064
Rural population	1 295	1 997	4 539	4 362	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	673	332	1 081	1 139	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	403	239	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	4 283	2 910	2 586	2 392	78	103	827	1 314	2 136	1 972
Car, truck, or van	4 144	2 799	2 430	2 262	39	71	738	1 206	1 783	1 753
Drive alone	3 727	2 630	2 288	2 111	31	54	617	1 016	1 552	1 474
Carpooled	417	169	142	150	8	17	121	190	231	279
Public transportation (including taxicab)	9	—	16	20	—	—	—	10	64	115
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	16	14	—	—	—	10	64	81
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	22	34	23	31	39	32	70	56	231	89
Other means	13	5	3	21	—	—	—	—	41	—
Worked at home	95	72	114	58	—	—	9	42	17	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.11	1.14	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	20.2	18.1	18.2	16.9	13.6	13.3	15.2	15.6	16.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	228	267	188	160	—	22	82	169	161	243
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	521	497	570	377	—	37	169	164	354	371
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 895	888	661	860	4	12	172	416	589	496
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	615	492	265	349	24	12	59	203	346	131
All other times	929	694	788	588	50	20	336	320	669	716
Worked in MSA of residence	3 876	2 519	2 136	2 161	67	98	810	1 239	2 041	1 889
Mansfield city	2 535	1 171	954	798	54	89	519	947	1 648	1 359
Shelby city	30	64	111	768	—	—	19	18	20	—
Ontario village	443	425	607	227	13	9	173	112	103	248
Crestline city (pt.)	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Lexington village	300	452	23	33	—	—	31	36	50	43
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Richland County	568	407	434	330	—	—	68	126	220	222
Worked outside MSA of residence	407	391	450	231	11	5	17	75	95	83
Crestline city (pt.)	—	9	111	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallia city	9	56	117	10	—	—	5	—	12	—
Remainder of Crawford County	47	59	51	7	11	—	—	—	—	9
Ashland city	48	27	26	12	—	—	5	35	53	51
Loudanville village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Ashland County	32	—	6	64	—	—	—	—	—	8
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willard city	5	—	8	53	—	—	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Huron County	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—
Knox County	23	56	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow County	9	48	13	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Wayne County	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marion County	—	22	26	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	228	114	72	44	—	—	7	28	24	15

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 697	2 781	299	5 026	2 552	3 555	3 340	2 560	1 568
Native	3 638	2 718	299	4 960	2 409	3 455	3 218	2 447	1 528
Foreign born	59	63	—	66	143	100	122	113	40
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	6	33	—	—	22	20	18	14	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 368	2 564	279	4 690	2 445	3 330	3 081	2 393	1 368
In linguistically isolated households	23	45	—	—	48	31	42	22	—
Speak a language other than English	144	169	10	78	173	138	168	182	39
Do not speak English "very well"	47	65	10	21	65	38	85	49	—
Speak Spanish	23	40	10	44	4	33	21	7	—
Do not speak English "very well"	23	12	10	15	4	3	5	—	—
Linguistically isolated	23	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	13	—	—	16	19	25	—	6
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	—	—	10	13	18	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	7	—	—	16	9	12	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 043	548	46	939	412	758	605	503	364
Preprimary school	98	—	9	66	39	82	42	32	—
Public school	77	—	9	22	15	32	12	20	—
Elementary or high school	854	513	37	743	270	484	410	327	287
Public school	841	513	37	725	231	364	341	258	269
College	91	35	—	130	103	192	153	144	65
Public college	63	35	—	120	64	156	114	129	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 134	1 759	207	3 243	2 001	2 591	2 335	1 833	840
Less than 9th grade	465	273	31	322	197	113	77	170	159
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	664	494	34	649	189	127	239	400	221
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	671	698	109	1 398	910	753	877	696	335
Some college, no degree	215	163	20	485	277	503	549	296	70
Associate degree	71	84	13	133	119	150	184	41	55
Bachelor's degree	30	32	—	175	220	587	287	170	—
Graduate or professional degree	18	15	—	81	89	358	122	60	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	47.1	56.4	68.6	70.1	80.7	90.7	86.5	68.9	54.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.2	2.7	—	7.9	15.4	36.5	17.5	12.5	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	606	826	1 000	427	182	163	306	389	915
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 166	1 333	552	1 205	1 386	1 020	1 000	1 078	1 563
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 450	2 457	1 882	1 776	1 393	1 814	1 692	2 283	2 258
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 368	2 564	279	4 690	2 445	3 330	3 081	2 393	1 368
Same house	1 960	1 491	114	2 245	1 516	2 003	1 885	1 428	702
Different house in United States	1 380	1 073	165	2 434	929	1 286	1 190	965	658
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 109	429	92	1 200	546	623	503	444	357
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	81	376	27	548	190	141	301	261	111
Different MSA/PMSA	114	115	46	435	112	348	275	123	105
Not in MSA/PMSA	76	153	—	251	81	174	111	137	85
Abroad	28	—	—	11	—	41	6	—	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 697	2 781	299	5 026	2 552	3 555	3 340	2 560	1 568
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 498	2 219	112	3 354	1 988	2 790	2 697	1 753	1 335
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 160	1 136	124	2 541	1 042	1 637	1 613	1 039	599
Car, truck, or van	1 021	1 061	92	2 459	1 028	1 523	1 506	965	573
Drove alone	802	924	56	2 213	935	1 409	1 364	864	489
Carpooled	219	137	36	246	93	114	142	101	84
Public transportation (including taxicab)	38	6	—	12	—	—	19	28	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20	6	—	12	—	—	19	22	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	40	50	32	40	14	32	22	16	5
Other means	40	7	—	6	—	10	—	8	8
Worked at home	21	12	—	24	—	72	66	22	6
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.07	1.24	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	14.5	25.8	15.9	13.1	14.9	16.2	17.1	17.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	191	172	—	190	42	65	108	75	73
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	271	223	—	614	176	128	179	166	130
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	195	242	35	610	435	754	576	289	102
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	128	95	9	290	191	348	276	146	45
All other times	354	392	80	813	198	270	408	341	243
Worked in MSA of residence	1 078	1 041	97	2 350	960	1 476	1 488	952	511
Mansfield city	831	750	59	1 735	835	1 211	1 099	733	357
Shelby city	8	9	—	9	11	32	20	6	12
Ontario village	139	57	—	167	56	91	163	106	54
Crestline city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Lexington village	20	14	—	112	4	36	23	23	38
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Richland County	80	211	38	327	54	106	170	84	50
Worked outside MSA of residence	82	95	27	191	82	161	125	87	88
Crestline city (pt.)	—	—	—	21	6	14	—	13	—
Galion city	—	10	—	—	20	—	—	—	14
Remainder of Crawford County	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Ashland city	7	25	8	74	—	27	39	47	32
Loudonville village (pt.)	18	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ashland County	11	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	19
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willard city	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huron County	—	—	11	—	—	10	—	—	—
Knox County	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Morrow County	—	6	—	16	—	5	—	—	—
Wayne County	—	7	—	—	7	—	6	—	—
Marion County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Worked elsewhere	40	21	8	80	15	90	44	27	18

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.						Remainder of Richland County		
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	925	2 339	5 363	—	—	10	339	5 198	597
Native	925	2 300	4 969	—	—	10	326	5 108	591
Foreign born	—	39	394	—	—	—	13	90	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	16	—	—	—	—	11	—
Persons 5 years and over	895	2 332	5 063	—	—	10	309	4 864	538
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	43	—	—	—	—	11	—
Speak a language other than English	30	412	456	—	—	—	—	132	17
Do not speak English "very well"	16	94	117	—	—	—	—	82	—
Speak Spanish	—	195	8	—	—	—	—	22	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	48	8	—	—	—	—	11	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	7	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	203	331	1 321	—	—	—	79	1 236	98
Preprimary school	—	—	121	—	—	—	6	68	10
Public school	—	—	41	—	—	—	6	44	—
Elementary or high school	180	195	788	—	—	—	73	999	46
Public school	175	144	645	—	—	—	73	983	46
College	23	136	412	—	—	—	—	169	42
Public college	17	82	309	—	—	—	—	144	25
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	652	1 209	3 757	—	—	10	200	3 367	418
Less than 9th grade	248	41	233	—	—	10	27	305	57
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	193	542	314	—	—	—	60	716	37
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	180	325	1 141	—	—	—	85	1 710	226
Some college, no degree	7	262	770	—	—	—	28	399	24
Associate degree	19	31	186	—	—	—	—	134	37
Bachelor's degree	5	8	734	—	—	—	—	71	28
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	32	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	32.4	51.8	85.4	—	—	—	56.5	69.7	77.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	.8	.7	29.6	—	—	—	—	3.1	8.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	364	—	369	—	—	—	585	413	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 686	1 545	1 163	—	—	—	2 143	1 785	1 271
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 358	—	1 765	—	—	—	1 000	2 175	3 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	895	2 332	5 063	—	—	10	309	4 864	538
Same house	721	402	2 903	—	—	10	211	2 710	393
Different house in United States	174	1 914	2 149	—	—	—	98	2 120	145
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	101	77	785	—	—	—	70	773	40
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	31	16	499	—	—	—	—	992	63
Different MSA/PMSA	18	1 549	755	—	—	—	28	171	42
Not in an MSA/PMSA	24	272	110	—	—	—	—	184	—
Abroad	—	16	11	—	—	—	—	34	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	925	2 339	5 363	—	—	10	339	5 167	6
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	771	29	3 986	—	—	—	307	4 295	6
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	591
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	375
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	269	29	2 512	—	—	—	112	2 352	349
Car, truck, or van	235	14	2 466	—	—	—	95	2 270	330
Drove alone	204	14	2 268	—	—	—	88	2 082	305
Carpooled	31	—	198	—	—	—	7	188	25
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	9	—	—	—	10	10	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	10	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	24	15	6	—	—	—	—	56	11
Other means	10	—	5	—	—	—	7	16	—
Worked at home	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	8
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.00	1.04	—	—	—	1.04	1.04	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	28.2	17.7	—	—	—	16.3	17.1	15.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	69	5	146	—	—	—	—	341	73
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	65	—	230	—	—	—	19	496	28
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	41	12	1 201	—	—	—	13	552	136
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6	7	353	—	—	—	15	270	25
All other times	88	5	556	—	—	—	65	693	79
Worked in MSA of residence	255	29	2 241	—	—	—	102	2 069	331
Mansfield city	184	29	1 523	—	—	—	46	1 312	231
Shelby city	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	7	9
Ontario village	28	—	263	—	—	—	6	133	14
Crestline city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lexington village	15	—	174	—	—	—	—	39	11
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Richland County	28	—	258	—	—	—	50	578	66
Worked outside MSA of residence	14	—	271	—	—	—	10	283	18
Crestline city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Galion city	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of Crawford County	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	25	—
Ashland city	6	—	39	—	—	—	—	52	9
Loudonville village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Remainder of Ashland County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willard city	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	27	—
Remainder of Huron County	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	9	9
Knox County	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	16	—
Marion County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Wayne County	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—
Marian County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	48	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	165	1 245	1 382	269	4 139	6 859	5 606	3 524	6 121
Native	165	1 228	1 382	259	4 012	6 767	5 513	3 479	5 994
Foreign born	—	17	—	10	127	92	93	45	127
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	—	19	—	17	—	15
Persons 5 years and over	160	1 132	1 292	264	3 885	6 446	5 255	3 306	5 668
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	—	61	—	17	—	50
Speak a language other than English	5	27	35	10	190	195	182	108	158
Do not speak English "very well"	—	14	21	10	89	37	89	9	105
Speak Spanish	5	—	16	—	40	16	30	7	49
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	16	—	6	7	8	—	33
Linguistically isolated	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	10	29	—	5	—	67
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	10	25	—	—	—	58
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	50
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	60	298	317	66	885	1 651	1 435	968	1 690
Preprimary school	—	30	—	—	39	66	127	102	110
Public school	—	30	—	—	23	36	77	52	49
Elementary or high school	42	230	259	56	680	1 262	1 088	717	1 190
Public school	38	224	254	43	586	1 189	1 034	631	1 119
College	18	38	58	10	166	323	220	149	390
Public college	13	25	58	10	151	224	169	75	297
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	106	734	888	186	2 745	4 413	3 624	2 310	3 915
Less than 9th grade	6	142	215	51	190	348	241	96	129
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7	155	217	48	455	641	422	162	461
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21	312	368	53	1 362	2 019	1 637	861	1 400
Some college, no degree	19	102	77	18	438	601	627	392	782
Associate degree	5	17	6	—	102	299	219	187	302
Bachelor's degree	36	6	—	16	173	330	364	470	559
Graduate or professional degree	12	—	5	—	25	175	114	142	282
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.7	59.5	51.4	46.8	76.5	77.6	81.7	88.8	84.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	45.3	.8	.6	8.6	7.2	11.4	13.2	26.5	21.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	636	918	686	400	412	177	174	107	191
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	2 028	1 757	—	1 476	1 469	1 637	1 565	1 403
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 737	2 101	2 381	2 773	1 836	2 156	2 040	2 068	1 982
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	160	1 132	1 292	264	3 885	6 446	5 255	3 306	5 668
Some house	111	788	960	251	2 436	4 057	3 419	2 164	2 897
Different house in United States	49	339	327	13	1 439	2 381	1 828	1 142	2 697
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	121	127	—	424	653	561	334	606
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23	168	166	13	563	1 062	889	310	1 088
Different MSA/PMSA	26	50	18	—	345	427	179	381	653
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	16	—	107	239	199	117	350
Abroad	—	5	5	—	10	8	8	—	74
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	1 211	1 382	—	3 033	3 832	—	2 229	4 124
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	939	1 319	—	2 282	2 688	—	1 758	3 372
Rural population	165	34	—	269	1 106	3 027	5 606	1 295	1 997
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	53	—	—	123	628	1 095	1 648	673	332
On farms	20	—	—	—	20	13	221	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	99	482	512	91	2 000	3 369	2 753	1 771	2 910
Car, truck, or van	86	476	494	91	1 962	3 270	2 635	1 678	2 799
Drove alone	81	444	386	84	1 869	3 003	2 359	1 459	2 630
Carpooled	5	32	108	7	93	267	276	219	169
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	6	6	7	—	18	15	29	16	34
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	8	5
Worked at home	7	—	11	—	20	62	77	69	72
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.03	1.13	1.06	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.5	12.1	16.3	16.3	14.5	16.6	20.6	16.2	20.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	43	58	6	209	376	275	82	267
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	20	134	74	17	454	719	520	291	497
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	43	77	133	34	445	1 000	820	694	888
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	16	43	41	15	278	458	373	262	492
All other times	13	185	195	19	594	754	688	373	694
Worked in MSA of residence	94	473	444	84	1 829	3 000	2 426	1 635	2 519
Mansfield city	68	303	306	47	1 103	1 789	1 341	1 012	1 171
Shelby city	—	7	7	—	17	6	3	7	64
Ontario village	—	61	20	12	242	305	266	180	425
Crestline city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Lexington village	—	40	33	10	29	29	119	126	452
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Richland County	26	69	78	15	438	871	695	310	407
Worked outside MSA of residence	5	9	68	7	171	369	327	136	391
Crestline city (pt.)	—	—	11	—	6	37	6	—	9
Galion city	—	—	11	—	14	17	10	—	56
Remainder of Crawford County	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	59
Ashland city	5	26	7	59	138	65	9	27	27
Loudonville village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
Remainder of Ashland County	—	—	—	33	58	101	32	—	—
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willard city	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huron County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knox County	—	4	—	—	—	16	13	—	56
Morrow County	—	—	—	13	21	—	—	9	48
Wayne County	—	—	14	—	—	15	5	—	—
Marion County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Worked elsewhere	5	—	6	—	39	67	90	86	114

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 231	4 169	4 608	5 243	5 278	3 857	3 645	8 035
Native	5 153	4 044	4 564	5 193	5 224	3 837	3 620	7 924
Foreign born	78	125	44	50	54	20	25	111
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	34	21	8	—	6	18	64	2
Persons 5 years and over	4 936	3 964	4 264	4 848	4 993	3 543	3 332	7 483
In linguistically isolated households	53	26	8	—	6	85	303	2
Speak a language other than English	236	210	72	128	72	211	566	266
Do not speak English "very well"	90	62	38	58	19	83	451	78
Speak Spanish	91	71	36	60	32	37	25	72
Do not speak English "very well"	31	12	16	35	7	10	4	24
Linguistically isolated	8	8	—	—	—	4	—	2
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	2
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 483	953	1 031	1 216	1 310	945	1 003	1 811
Preprimary school	87	52	57	70	113	38	50	48
Public school	67	45	41	60	93	36	29	41
Elementary or high school	1 077	625	816	992	997	809	836	1 520
Public school	1 027	577	766	929	892	779	630	1 442
College	319	276	158	154	200	98	117	243
Public college	242	234	112	133	148	87	104	202
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 483	2 944	2 964	3 330	3 527	2 300	2 054	5 185
Less than 9th grade	239	111	316	408	274	379	384	338
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	410	357	506	551	534	535	262	844
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 432	1 428	1 431	1 596	1 651	1 003	916	2 653
Some college, no degree	603	571	453	280	550	226	218	568
Associate degree	250	197	84	179	181	54	122	355
Bachelor's degree	388	234	67	222	273	69	99	265
Graduate or professional degree	161	46	107	94	64	34	53	162
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	84.1	72.3	71.2	77.1	60.3	68.5	77.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.8	9.5	5.9	9.5	9.6	4.5	7.4	8.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	99	65	522	446	234	536	150	284
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 375	1 348	1 563	1 414	1 858	1 843	2 226	1 698
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 004	1 830	2 370	2 034	1 937	2 296	2 993	2 053
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 936	3 964	4 264	4 848	4 993	3 543	3 332	7 483
Some house	3 353	2 616	2 595	2 766	3 357	2 322	2 326	4 554
Different house in United States	1 553	1 348	1 669	2 082	1 603	1 218	1 006	2 927
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	477	433	42	117	218	49	232	410
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	547	501	1 108	1 583	965	696	420	1 662
Different MSA/PMSA	326	232	182	231	226	96	98	348
Not in on MSA/PMSA	203	182	337	151	194	377	256	507
Abroad	30	—	—	—	33	3	—	2
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	692	3 941	3 490	5 158	916	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	302	2 858	2 503	3 823	742	—	—	—
Rural population	4 539	228	1 118	85	4 362	3 857	3 645	8 035
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 081	141	352	17	1 139	1 896	675	3 142
On farms	403	—	197	—	239	428	783	655
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 586	2 053	2 136	2 065	2 392	1 612	1 563	3 850
Car, truck, or van	2 430	1 977	1 993	1 812	2 262	1 462	1 263	3 494
Drove alone	2 288	1 856	1 719	1 638	2 111	1 262	1 074	3 007
Carpooled	142	121	274	174	151	200	189	487
Public transportation (including taxicab)	16	—	5	—	20	5	15	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	16	—	5	—	14	5	15	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	23	13	80	146	31	56	17	105
Other means	3	19	15	44	21	11	39	32
Worked at home	114	44	43	63	58	78	229	217
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.03	1.08	1.05	1.04	1.08	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.1	15.2	15.5	16.4	18.2	18.9	22.9	22.4
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	188	161	136	192	160	173	162	366
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	570	375	440	388	377	386	377	912
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	661	646	645	620	860	359	330	1 093
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	265	332	241	195	349	117	115	309
All other times	788	495	631	607	588	499	350	953
Worked in MSA of residence	2 136	1 913	1 835	1 785	2 161	1 042	1 084	3 247
Mansfield city	954	1 154	301	220	798	195	454	1 251
Shelby city	111	37	1 110	1 206	768	408	85	27
Ontario village	607	492	98	121	227	40	125	153
Crestline city (pt.)	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	12
Lexington village	23	31	25	34	33	29	15	367
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	56	—	5	108	—	—
Remainder of Richland County	434	199	245	194	330	262	405	1 437
Worked outside MSA of residence	450	140	301	280	231	570	479	603
Crestline city (pt.)	111	7	13	13	10	7	—	2
Galion city	117	15	20	7	10	6	—	—
Remainder of Crawford County	51	20	58	31	7	26	—	18
Ashland city	26	29	—	24	12	4	167	17
Loudonville village (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Remainder of Ashland County	6	—	—	31	64	2	89	173
Plymouth village (pt.)	—	—	16	10	7	35	—	—
Willard city	8	15	83	94	53	382	76	12
Remainder of Huron County	—	—	53	45	8	73	88	4
Knox County	20	11	—	—	—	—	—	139
Morrow County	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	29
Wayne County	—	—	—	—	11	—	5	8
Marion County	26	—	14	—	5	2	—	—
Worked elsewhere	72	37	44	25	44	33	54	176

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County						
		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	96 940	96 940	39 629	2 355	4 150	4 490	3 000	1 977	1 801	2 525
In labor force	60 517	60 517	22 545	1 420	2 676	3 075	1 815	1 210	947	1 611
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.4	62.4	56.9	60.3	64.5	68.5	60.5	61.2	52.6	64.4
Civilian labor force	60 418	60 418	22 495	1 414	2 676	3 048	1 815	1 202	947	1 611
Employed	56 207	56 207	20 519	1 288	2 530	2 933	1 760	1 100	807	1 200
Unemployed	4 211	4 211	1 976	126	146	115	55	102	140	41
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	8.8	8.9	5.5	3.8	3.0	8.5	14.8	25.5
Not in labor force	36 423	36 423	17 084	935	1 474	1 415	1 185	767	854	2 364
Institutionalized persons	3 380	3 380	2 802	—	35	48	—	15	—	2 263
Enrolled in school	4 191	4 191	1 820	118	128	115	185	71	54	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	13 725	13 725	6 403	346	689	536	638	160	287	35
Females 16 years and over	50 169	50 169	20 468	1 275	2 172	2 341	1 634	1 017	945	1 233
In labor force	26 837	26 837	10 450	680	1 223	1 430	788	474	434	77
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.5	53.5	51.1	53.3	56.3	61.1	48.2	46.6	45.9	62.6
Civilian labor force	26 791	26 791	10 423	680	1 223	1 420	788	466	434	77
Employed	25 027	25 027	9 594	653	1 137	1 369	777	431	387	56
Unemployed	1 764	1 764	829	27	86	51	11	35	47	21
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6	8.0	4.0	7.0	3.6	1.4	7.5	10.8	27.3
With own children under 6 years	7 354	7 354	2 955	185	284	307	191	234	118	17
In labor force	4 352	4 352	1 713	109	181	213	100	117	68	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 097	9 097	3 187	250	503	378	221	178	189	22
In labor force	6 568	6 568	2 239	164	416	297	166	97	88	22
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	10 304	10 304	4 243	268	400	509	266	359	136	18
All parents present in household in labor force	5 699	5 699	2 289	143	243	325	126	158	51	18
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	21 440	21 440	7 360	537	1 038	744	527	481	421	59
All parents present in household in labor force	14 156	14 156	4 743	319	797	586	361	219	135	59
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 290	7 290	2 793	168	237	341	149	145	137	160
Not enrolled in school	1 857	1 857	851	59	81	152	22	63	53	154
Unemployed or not in labor force	807	807	463	25	8	54	8	22	31	154
Not high school graduate	788	788	396	20	59	26	8	47	17	138
Employed	314	314	84	—	59	6	—	25	—	—
Unemployed	101	101	66	5	—	—	—	7	6	—
Not in labor force	373	373	246	15	—	20	8	15	11	138
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	56 207	56 207	20 519	1 288	2 530	2 933	1 760	1 100	807	1 200
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 209	5 209	1 816	61	130	165	263	47	35	33
Professional specialty occupations	6 055	6 055	2 477	37	116	223	507	30	30	—
Technicians and related support occupations	1 459	1 459	566	49	28	84	38	10	12	—
Sales occupations	6 325	6 325	2 521	103	301	376	319	88	37	5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 660	7 660	2 985	139	280	461	268	89	86	12
Private household occupations	69	69	29	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	959	959	494	24	85	140	17	18	5	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 463	6 463	2 540	274	376	460	79	160	133	42
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	850	850	77	8	—	7	6	—	14	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 183	8 183	2 411	192	523	391	108	157	104	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 301	7 301	2 664	233	371	355	91	276	220	28
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 798	2 798	906	105	182	120	35	112	69	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 876	2 876	1 033	57	138	151	29	113	62	—
Construction	2 630	2 630	840	50	144	137	65	32	46	—
Manufacturing	17 594	17 594	5 887	466	809	906	288	478	376	41
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 702	3 702	1 183	114	194	181	92	90	52	5
Wholesale and retail trade	11 736	11 736	4 438	306	737	659	302	237	108	38
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 882	2 882	1 195	11	92	169	219	44	32	—
Business and repair services	2 004	2 004	750	54	97	125	35	36	51	6
Professional and related services	10 631	10 631	4 375	194	368	479	645	126	88	13
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	56 207	56 207	20 519	1 288	2 530	2 933	1 760	1 100	807	1 200
Private wage and salary workers	46 264	46 264	16 965	1 047	2 200	2 410	1 240	1 006	671	1 000
Government workers	6 177	6 177	2 451	119	208	434	274	54	85	7
Local government workers	3 852	3 852	1 611	68	125	262	237	36	69	—
Self-employed workers	3 524	3 524	1 055	116	122	89	237	40	47	13
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	65 687	65 687	25 382	1 481	2 789	3 345	2 061	1 300	992	1 263
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	50 906	50 906	19 645	1 181	2 209	2 810	1 546	1 056	792	1 133
50 to 52 weeks	36 819	36 819	13 451	865	1 580	2 163	1 129	669	535	239
40 to 49 weeks	5 438	5 438	2 197	114	272	298	188	148	121	119
27 to 39 weeks	3 257	3 257	1 331	86	143	115	105	77	60	177
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7 559	7 559	2 811	141	321	205	239	164	104	20
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	77 939	77 939	29 535	1 950	3 386	3 855	2 237	1 758	1 498	2 277
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 534	3 534	1 700	204	126	169	78	108	180	—
With a mobility limitation	1 910	1 910	959	84	59	84	41	65	93	—
In labor force	431	431	204	14	9	6	20	11	14	—
With a self-care limitation	2 531	2 531	1 211	162	76	158	49	79	143	—
With no work disability	6 993	6 993	3 501	358	236	392	98	210	342	19
In labor force	2 620	2 620	1 208	118	51	168	49	60	86	5
Prevented from working	3 689	3 689	1 944	202	155	215	39	145	224	14
No work disability	70 946	70 946	26 034	1 592	3 150	3 463	2 139	1 548	1 156	2 088
In labor force	56 100	56 100	20 492	1 243	2 585	2 856	1 656	1 115	845	1 566
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 522	15 522	7 242	399	729	560	763	196	303	35
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 929	2 929	1 334	68	155	131	110	26	97	—
With a mobility limitation	2 276	2 276	991	54	119	97	67	26	77	—
With a self-care limitation	1 699	1 699	745	24	105	87	64	5	79	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 642	4 642	2 208	189	327	104	156	93	163	28
Mean family income (dollars)	16 947	16 947	16 037	11 020	15 608	18 953	36 558	7 143	11 045	15 206
1 worker	10 500	10 500	4 107	246	352	589	322	346	192	41
Mean family income (dollars)	32 338	32 338	29 930	17 079	24 813	23 832	67 651	19 906	27 171	30 857
2 or more workers	19 954	19 954	6 745	423	965	900	626	333	330	41
Mean family income (dollars)	45 330	45 330	43 407	36 378	33 658	37 884	59 500	34 725	34 111	33 970

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Richland County—Con.				Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	6 973	4 591	3 985	4 104	337	411	1 798	2 351	3 759	3 603
In labor force	4 623	3 164	2 762	2 539	78	136	1 058	1 499	2 383	2 318
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.3	68.9	69.3	61.9	23.1	33.1	58.8	63.8	63.4	64.3
Civilian labor force	4 615	3 158	2 756	2 539	78	136	1 049	1 499	2 383	2 318
Employed	4 350	2 952	2 622	2 436	78	103	828	1 359	2 153	2 011
Unemployed	265	206	134	103	—	33	221	140	230	307
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	6.5	4.9	4.1	—	24.3	21.1	9.3	9.7	13.2
Not in labor force	2 350	1 427	1 223	1 565	259	275	740	852	1 376	1 285
Institutionalized persons	—	103	—	—	79	—	50	153	145	14
Enrolled in school	348	280	169	236	—	40	78	45	119	343
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 196	392	434	641	91	60	184	324	660	316
Females 16 years and over	3 715	2 415	2 073	2 147	162	198	950	1 359	2 120	1 997
In labor force	1 949	1 345	1 158	1 051	23	44	467	702	1 156	1 100
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.5	55.7	55.9	49.0	14.2	22.2	49.2	51.7	54.5	55.1
Civilian labor force	1 949	1 345	1 158	1 051	23	44	458	702	1 156	1 100
Employed	1 779	1 290	1 129	997	23	26	413	623	1 089	957
Unemployed	170	55	29	54	—	18	45	79	67	143
Percent of civilian labor force	8.7	4.1	2.5	5.1	—	40.9	9.8	11.3	5.8	13.0
With own children under 6 years	486	390	269	318	10	36	187	257	265	429
In labor force	329	206	166	195	—	16	62	156	174	217
With own children 6 to 17 years only	671	505	419	366	—	40	170	292	253	317
In labor force	558	387	287	255	—	3	102	182	181	220
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	662	512	357	380	17	41	304	376	431	524
All parents present in household in labor force	434	266	193	208	—	7	73	214	308	250
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 509	1 204	1 037	961	—	140	335	545	737	979
All parents present in household in labor force	1 139	848	705	599	—	12	174	309	529	622
Persons 16 to 19 years	531	354	294	352	—	34	183	132	212	421
Not enrolled in school	63	28	15	81	—	7	61	56	77	40
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	13	11	34	—	7	48	14	29	18
Not high school graduate	22	7	—	35	—	2	18	14	35	32
Employed	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	8	12	22
Unemployed	—	—	—	6	—	2	9	—	12	—
Not in labor force	—	7	—	18	—	—	9	6	11	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 350	2 952	2 622	2 436	78	103	828	1 359	2 153	2 011
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	800	455	275	287	7	19	17	131	180	79
Professional specialty occupations	851	446	342	223	11	—	27	94	305	102
Technicians and related support occupations	148	90	85	35	—	—	57	22	66	37
Sales occupations	646	464	336	212	23	5	89	146	240	190
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	587	326	332	374	5	12	81	216	336	343
Private household occupations	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	67	46	35	23	—	17	29	37	30	49
Service occupations, except protective and household	247	233	231	260	8	8	160	182	250	346
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	38	34	88	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	491	398	392	436	15	5	90	158	278	194
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	194	225	297	269	9	15	134	198	255	468
Transportation and material moving occupations	117	122	116	129	—	9	45	66	113	93
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	164	105	93	150	—	13	99	109	88	105
Construction	220	187	87	154	—	—	25	105	112	58
Manufacturing	1 000	803	789	907	4	37	268	366	479	722
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	263	230	206	173	—	—	75	81	121	55
Wholesale and retail trade	924	507	554	388	54	20	188	322	486	399
Finance, insurance, and real estate	270	203	117	169	—	—	15	90	129	51
Business and repair services	174	55	98	110	—	—	17	61	50	127
Professional and related services	1 048	739	474	296	11	17	166	225	542	414
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 350	2 952	2 622	2 436	78	103	828	1 359	2 153	2 011
Private wage and salary workers	3 497	2 375	2 062	2 059	62	62	682	1 138	1 819	1 784
Government workers	539	441	321	201	—	34	124	144	239	189
Local government workers	331	292	195	126	—	20	78	74	182	139
Self-employed workers	295	123	231	171	7	7	22	77	95	38
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 086	3 390	3 001	2 729	187	150	1 000	1 527	2 456	2 468
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 849	2 488	2 153	2 124	88	124	726	1 167	1 883	1 778
50 to 52 weeks	2 942	1 971	1 716	1 616	16	82	482	785	1 317	1 150
40 to 49 weeks	416	210	215	232	32	12	88	159	171	251
27 to 39 weeks	191	147	85	122	—	7	58	77	145	134
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	679	493	523	315	76	8	123	180	331	293
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 615	4 034	3 467	3 417	156	339	1 503	1 811	2 862	3 190
With a mobility or self-care limitation	118	122	128	127	4	40	132	37	162	156
With a mobility limitation	56	75	82	84	4	27	75	31	137	56
In labor force	14	16	23	38	—	—	—	6	64	20
With a self-care limitation	88	74	82	106	4	27	106	17	61	118
With a work disability	256	239	286	269	53	96	294	184	363	434
In labor force	122	102	133	98	—	—	82	108	175	168
Prevented from working	86	109	114	123	49	70	195	55	139	234
Na work disability	5 359	3 795	3 181	3 148	103	243	1 209	1 627	2 499	2 756
In labor force	4 346	3 000	2 555	2 395	67	124	915	1 328	2 116	2 067
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 350	448	512	687	102	72	236	387	752	399
With a mobility or self-care limitation	190	70	108	145	38	7	59	52	190	60
With a mobility limitation	149	52	92	125	38	7	45	36	144	25
With a self-care limitation	98	42	68	82	—	7	38	35	90	43
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	232	126	110	199	13	48	174	161	152	176
Mean family income (dollars)	27 388	20 091	23 478	22 778	3 600	4 822	7 726	11 301	12 637	4 921
1 worker	709	529	427	439	16	78	250	259	367	414
Mean family income (dollars)	46 573	43 850	40 873	43 387	24 656	27 807	18 808	21 106	21 783	19 005
2 or more workers	1 724	1 154	1 039	963	8	9	215	453	608	612
Mean family income (dollars)	62 222	50 618	55 615	50 065	23 000	18 905	34 710	33 851	38 510	29 613

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 645	2 107	239	4 024	2 208	2 872	2 696	2 110	1 081
In labor force	1 408	1 279	170	2 716	1 116	1 716	1 742	1 164	668
Percent of persons 16 years and over	53.2	60.7	71.1	67.5	50.5	59.7	64.6	55.2	61.8
Civilian labor force	1 408	1 273	170	2 689	1 116	1 716	1 742	1 164	660
Employed	1 192	1 167	133	2 574	1 073	1 661	1 645	1 060	613
Unemployed	216	106	37	115	43	55	97	104	47
Percent of civilian labor force	15.3	8.3	21.8	4.3	3.9	3.2	5.6	8.9	7.1
Not in labor force	1 237	828	69	1 308	1 092	1 156	954	946	413
Institutionalized persons	—	—	35	48	—	—	—	—	15
Enrolled in school	202	100	6	115	92	175	92	93	60
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	377	304	12	501	702	638	542	557	76
Females 16 years and over	1 451	1 139	119	2 112	1 285	1 570	1 478	1 182	550
In labor force	737	613	76	1 285	525	742	823	560	276
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.8	53.8	63.9	60.8	40.9	47.3	55.7	47.4	50.2
Civilian labor force	737	613	76	1 275	525	742	823	560	268
Employed	626	586	66	1 224	498	731	769	522	256
Unemployed	111	27	10	51	27	11	54	38	12
Percent of civilian labor force	15.1	4.4	13.2	4.0	5.1	1.5	6.6	6.8	4.5
With own children under 6 years	258	174	—	272	89	186	239	146	127
In labor force	152	109	—	186	43	95	164	73	81
With own children 6 to 17 years only	273	225	16	361	106	200	184	149	107
In labor force	157	145	—	280	91	145	156	114	56
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	389	232	10	433	117	261	284	186	222
All parents present in household in labor force	221	130	10	265	42	121	183	71	128
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	713	454	49	689	260	494	392	295	264
All parents present in household in labor force	403	260	—	550	194	328	302	220	131
Persons 16 to 19 years	250	140	15	317	91	139	156	127	76
Not enrolled in school	49	49	9	152	14	22	60	31	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	37	25	—	54	—	8	10	27	7
Not high school graduate	37	20	9	26	—	8	12	6	16
Employed	—	—	9	6	—	—	6	—	9
Unemployed	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not in labor force	12	15	—	20	—	8	6	6	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 192	1 167	133	2 574	1 073	1 661	1 645	1 060	613
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	63	52	—	148	125	232	188	93	24
Professional specialty occupations	43	37	—	205	205	496	287	159	4
Technicians and related support occupations	32	49	—	73	36	38	35	19	10
Sales occupations	71	95	20	332	136	301	242	146	63
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	142	116	8	403	232	262	281	153	38
Private household occupations	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Protective service occupations	34	24	—	116	14	17	49	19	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	210	245	35	401	73	72	138	101	95
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	8	—	5	—	—	19	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	179	169	25	363	82	101	197	97	92
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	280	204	10	281	100	91	108	178	165
Transportation and material moving occupations	42	105	5	111	43	30	44	46	42
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	84	57	22	134	22	21	57	43	68
Construction	20	34	17	137	21	65	62	27	18
Manufacturing	482	437	17	761	249	271	364	328	281
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	71	98	—	140	96	87	92	56	25
Wholesale and retail trade	225	265	55	616	186	269	355	260	183
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	11	—	156	68	212	164	72	5
Business and repair services	61	54	13	81	46	35	79	24	17
Professional and related services	159	175	18	413	301	614	417	213	52
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 192	1 167	133	2 574	1 073	1 661	1 645	1 060	613
Private wage and salary workers	1 072	963	108	2 114	848	1 174	1 303	879	559
Government workers	78	102	—	399	79	267	209	137	38
Local government workers	48	51	—	245	79	230	148	86	26
Self-employed workers	30	96	25	61	85	211	127	44	16
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 527	1 338	177	2 975	1 210	1 963	1 872	1 285	726
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 149	1 072	95	2 496	930	1 473	1 496	952	585
50 to 52 weeks	736	804	22	1 873	714	1 056	1 150	676	393
40 to 49 weeks	142	84	29	274	100	188	120	79	67
27 to 39 weeks	55	78	—	115	43	105	117	62	33
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	170	126	38	188	149	227	192	206	81
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 227	1 751	181	3 424	1 416	2 109	2 114	1 491	973
With a mobility or self-care limitation	189	189	—	169	106	68	52	121	59
With a mobility limitation	126	84	—	84	64	31	23	53	41
In labor force	25	14	—	6	3	14	18	—	6
With a self-care limitation	123	147	—	158	90	45	29	82	35
With a work disability	383	321	—	380	107	88	114	191	149
In labor force	79	102	—	156	18	43	57	53	44
Prevented from working	280	181	—	215	80	35	46	98	105
No work disability	1 844	1 430	181	3 044	1 309	2 021	2 000	1 300	824
In labor force	1 288	1 125	159	2 509	1 008	1 563	1 652	1 055	616
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	418	350	23	525	792	763	582	619	85
With a mobility or self-care limitation	109	58	—	119	165	110	84	92	13
With a mobility limitation	81	44	—	85	122	67	54	80	13
With a self-care limitation	79	24	—	75	91	64	49	55	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	273	171	—	104	180	156	167	160	47
Mean family income (dollars)	7 949	11 089	—	18 953	29 796	36 558	22 240	16 559	6 283
1 worker	335	235	9	486	235	309	235	181	167
Mean family income (dollars)	16 959	17 306	15 000	22 681	33 307	69 659	41 205	43 778	16 344
2 or more workers	401	364	60	765	358	589	605	380	197
Mean family income (dollars)	34 352	36 089	18 436	37 419	59 747	56 487	41 786	39 518	32 625

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.						Remainder of Richland County		
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	747	2 317	4 314	—	—	10	248	3 911	466
In labor force	345	42	2 707	—	—	—	141	2 506	359
Percent of persons 16 years and over	46.2	1.8	62.7	—	—	—	56.9	64.1	77.0
Civilian labor force	345	42	2 707	—	—	—	141	2 506	359
Employed	288	29	2 552	—	—	—	121	2 397	359
Unemployed	57	13	155	—	—	—	20	109	—
Percent of civilian labor force	16.5	31.0	5.7	—	—	—	14.2	4.3	—
Not in labor force	402	2 275	1 607	—	—	10	107	1 405	107
Institutionalized persons	—	2 263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	34	—	226	—	—	—	18	122	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	167	6	876	—	—	10	42	677	35
Females 16 years and over	388	23	2 375	—	—	10	136	2 053	229
In labor force	174	23	1 124	—	—	—	67	1 147	145
Percent of females 16 years and over	44.8	100.0	47.3	—	—	—	49.3	55.9	63.3
Civilian labor force	174	23	1 124	—	—	—	67	1 147	145
Employed	144	17	1 024	—	—	—	67	1 071	145
Unemployed	30	6	100	—	—	—	—	76	—
Percent of civilian labor force	17.2	26.1	8.9	—	—	—	—	6.6	—
With own children under 6 years	22	11	247	—	—	—	11	284	35
In labor force	6	11	168	—	—	—	—	181	27
With own children 6 to 17 years only	87	—	407	—	—	—	25	487	17
In labor force	48	—	359	—	—	—	19	416	17
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	46	13	357	—	—	—	36	390	76
All parents present in household in labor force	—	13	253	—	—	—	13	233	60
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	169	9	836	—	—	—	83	989	55
All parents present in household in labor force	55	9	645	—	—	—	59	797	36
Persons 16 to 19 years	58	151	291	—	—	—	28	222	24
Not enrolled in school	26	145	28	—	—	—	10	72	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	145	16	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not high school graduate	11	138	12	—	—	—	—	50	—
Employed	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	50	—
Unemployed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	5	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	288	29	2 552	—	—	—	121	2 397	359
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	17	441	—	—	—	9	130	17
Professional specialty occupations	11	—	491	—	—	—	—	116	18
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	28	11
Sales occupations	21	—	401	—	—	—	8	281	44
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	23	7	327	—	—	—	23	272	58
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	77	24
Service occupations, except protective and household	73	5	138	—	—	—	29	341	59
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29	—	337	—	—	—	23	498	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	81	—	87	—	—	—	29	361	74
Transportation and material moving occupations	19	—	93	—	—	—	—	177	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	—	94	—	—	—	—	116	17
Construction	7	—	132	—	—	—	16	127	—
Manufacturing	157	7	657	—	—	—	29	792	145
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	7	—	179	—	—	—	16	194	41
Wholesale and retail trade	26	15	514	—	—	—	41	682	43
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	—	168	—	—	—	—	92	13
Business and repair services	8	—	77	—	—	—	—	84	44
Professional and related services	41	—	597	—	—	—	19	350	66
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	288	29	2 552	—	—	—	121	2 397	359
Private wage and salary workers	242	17	2 139	—	—	—	84	2 092	296
Government workers	36	7	314	—	—	—	17	208	35
Local government workers	29	—	176	—	—	—	17	125	17
Self-employed workers	10	5	99	—	—	—	20	97	28
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	361	1 142	3 018	—	—	—	143	2 612	370
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	284	1 031	2 316	—	—	—	109	2 114	314
50 to 52 weeks	185	188	1 822	—	—	—	61	1 558	290
40 to 49 weeks	55	114	232	—	—	—	30	243	24
27 to 39 weeks	7	158	137	—	—	—	8	143	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	54	20	349	—	—	—	15	283	17
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	570	48	3 370	—	—	—	199	3 205	431
With a mobility or self-care limitation	129	—	87	—	—	—	15	126	—
With a mobility limitation	67	—	56	—	—	—	—	59	—
In labor force	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	9	—
With a self-care limitation	112	—	57	—	—	—	15	76	—
With a work disability	156	—	188	—	—	—	37	236	12
In labor force	32	—	91	—	—	—	16	51	12
Prevented from working	105	—	57	—	—	—	21	155	—
No work disability	414	48	3 182	—	—	—	162	2 969	419
In labor force	303	42	2 555	—	—	—	118	2 426	347
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	177	6	944	—	—	10	49	706	35
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	—	133	—	—	10	10	155	12
With a mobility limitation	29	—	111	—	—	10	10	119	12
With a self-care limitation	31	—	59	—	—	—	—	105	12
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	77	—	149	—	—	—	18	327	—
Mean family income (dollars)	11 697	—	30 318	—	—	—	10 365	15 608	—
1 worker	76	13	442	—	—	—	11	343	103
Mean family income (dollars)	29 983	26 629	47 757	—	—	—	12 237	25 071	29 262
2 or more workers	112	5	1 004	—	—	—	59	905	135
Mean family income (dollars)	39 021	49 320	65 189	—	—	—	38 161	34 668	40 523

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	128	896	1 054	208	3 274	5 265	4 202	2 659	4 591
In labor force	99	542	602	119	2 144	3 712	2 923	1 916	3 164
Percent of persons 16 years and over	77.3	60.5	57.1	57.2	65.5	70.5	69.6	72.1	68.9
Civilian labor force	99	542	602	119	2 144	3 712	2 910	1 908	3 158
Employed	99	487	519	91	2 042	3 483	2 765	1 798	2 952
Unemployed	—	55	83	28	102	229	145	110	206
Percent of civilian labor force	—	10.1	13.8	23.5	4.8	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.5
Not in labor force	29	354	452	89	1 130	1 553	1 279	743	1 427
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	186	55	—	103
Enrolled in school	10	11	20	—	121	266	204	122	280
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	84	120	29	410	473	466	320	392
Females 16 years and over	64	467	557	100	1 686	2 677	2 125	1 340	2 415
In labor force	46	198	260	54	941	1 622	1 267	825	1 345
Percent of females 16 years and over	71.9	42.4	46.7	54.0	55.8	60.6	59.6	61.6	55.7
Civilian labor force	46	198	260	54	941	1 622	1 255	825	1 345
Employed	46	175	243	39	890	1 501	1 208	755	1 290
Unemployed	—	23	17	15	51	121	47	70	55
Percent of civilian labor force	—	11.6	6.5	27.8	5.4	7.5	3.7	8.5	4.1
With own children under 6 years	5	107	96	6	224	303	289	239	390
In labor force	5	36	62	6	138	214	183	161	206
With own children 6 to 17 years only	21	71	102	22	327	638	489	264	505
In labor force	21	41	40	22	244	481	383	199	387
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	5	137	90	5	314	513	433	305	512
All parents present in household in labor force	5	30	51	5	170	357	271	181	266
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	33	217	252	50	640	1 289	1 113	673	1 204
All parents present in household in labor force	33	88	80	50	455	899	772	494	848
Persons 16 to 19 years	10	69	79	9	272	423	314	240	354
Not enrolled in school	—	38	27	9	92	61	76	35	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	15	13	9	30	—	35	—	13
Not high school graduate	—	31	6	—	41	25	11	10	7
Employed	—	16	—	—	19	25	7	10	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	15	6	—	22	—	4	—	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	99	487	519	91	2 042	3 483	2 765	1 798	2 952
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	31	23	35	16	146	411	224	359	455
Professional specialty occupations	11	26	19	—	196	415	355	360	446
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	12	—	42	113	72	56	90
Sales occupations	18	25	16	5	242	297	211	245	464
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	51	63	5	267	421	399	260	326
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	8
Protective service occupations	—	6	5	—	28	50	61	28	46
Service occupations, except protective and household	7	65	60	37	240	419	248	109	233
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	—	—	—	—	—	50	26	34
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	65	75	—	400	554	563	154	398
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	111	139	28	224	460	336	107	225
Transportation and material moving occupations	5	70	50	—	141	139	133	24	122
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	45	45	—	116	193	110	70	105
Construction	—	14	39	—	99	139	111	88	187
Manufacturing	17	197	219	34	722	1 085	892	343	803
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	5	65	45	5	130	269	180	84	230
Wholesale and retail trade	33	54	82	23	481	774	524	410	507
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	39	16	—	68	147	102	102	203
Business and repair services	—	19	43	6	49	115	121	97	55
Professional and related services	31	74	47	13	320	696	600	451	739
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	99	487	519	91	2 042	3 483	2 765	1 798	2 952
Private wage and salary workers	66	447	429	83	1 767	2 867	2 279	1 358	2 375
Government workers	7	16	49	—	175	426	297	225	441
Local government workers	7	10	40	—	103	209	150	155	292
Self-employed workers	26	24	37	8	100	182	165	196	123
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	98	574	631	121	2 314	3 864	3 134	2 068	3 390
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	73	471	508	102	1 752	3 172	2 417	1 533	2 488
50 to 52 weeks	73	276	350	51	1 314	2 398	1 833	1 120	1 971
40 to 49 weeks	—	81	66	5	142	276	212	184	210
27 to 39 weeks	—	44	53	19	137	225	165	54	147
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12	83	50	—	268	336	380	330	493
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	128	785	928	179	2 798	4 556	3 587	2 245	4 034
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	49	51	—	157	138	121	31	122
With a mobility limitation	10	24	26	—	65	71	30	—	75
In labor force	6	5	—	—	25	29	23	—	16
With a self-care limitation	4	44	31	—	122	80	102	31	74
With a work disability	10	61	186	19	244	256	189	68	239
In labor force	6	16	54	5	95	129	129	31	102
Prevented from working	4	40	119	14	149	104	52	29	109
No work disability	118	724	742	160	2 554	4 300	3 398	2 177	3 795
In labor force	93	499	542	114	1 993	3 537	2 708	1 791	3 000
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	111	126	29	476	523	547	406	448
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	13	62	—	102	86	50	57	70
With a mobility limitation	—	13	48	—	67	75	42	38	52
With a self-care limitation	—	—	48	—	62	55	25	39	42
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	46	86	28	156	112	152	83	126
Mean family income (dollars)	—	8 022	10 461	15 206	15 775	18 829	19 008	22 128	20 091
1 worker	13	179	116	28	372	490	413	267	529
Mean family income (dollars)	19 924	23 230	25 328	32 820	29 651	38 835	32 266	44 614	43 850
2 or more workers	37	136	218	36	762	1 290	1 114	720	1 154
Mean family income (dollars)	107 476	37 766	31 588	31 838	47 784	47 257	47 363	58 085	50 618

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 985	3 439	3 545	3 978	4 094	2 803	2 475	6 090
In labor force	2 762	2 225	2 335	2 308	2 539	1 789	1 719	4 068
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.3	64.7	65.9	58.0	62.0	63.8	69.5	66.8
Civilian labor force	2 756	2 219	2 335	2 308	2 539	1 786	1 712	4 068
Employed	2 622	2 083	2 181	2 106	2 436	1 669	1 584	3 894
Unemployed	134	136	154	202	103	117	128	174
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	6.1	6.6	8.8	4.1	6.6	7.5	4.3
Not in labor force	1 223	1 214	1 210	1 670	1 555	1 014	756	2 022
Institutionalized persons	—	12	114	49	—	—	—	59
Enrolled in school	169	153	95	139	236	75	99	231
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	434	491	488	725	631	349	260	896
Females 16 years and over	2 073	1 788	1 859	2 158	2 137	1 432	1 275	3 130
In labor force	1 158	963	1 062	1 030	1 051	733	704	1 769
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.9	53.9	57.1	47.7	49.2	51.2	55.2	56.5
Civilian labor force	1 158	963	1 062	1 030	1 051	733	697	1 769
Employed	1 129	910	995	975	997	674	638	1 685
Unemployed	29	53	67	55	54	59	59	84
Percent of civilian labor force	2.5	5.5	6.3	5.3	5.1	8.0	8.5	4.7
With own children under 6 years	269	182	339	295	318	253	241	513
In labor force	166	111	222	182	195	126	90	328
With own children 6 to 17 years only	419	292	306	416	366	297	265	581
In labor force	287	182	261	261	255	205	203	405
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	357	235	423	467	380	360	370	653
All parents present in household in labor force	193	135	296	263	208	160	116	397
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 037	594	754	993	961	770	916	1 457
All parents present in household in labor force	705	379	561	632	599	462	525	939
Persons 16 to 19 years	294	284	316	316	352	243	236	474
Not enrolled in school	15	66	49	51	81	77	101	118
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	7	14	32	34	47	47	35
Not high school graduate	—	19	12	11	35	33	51	50
Employed	—	19	5	—	11	17	26	25
Unemployed	—	—	7	—	6	—	12	10
Not in labor force	—	—	—	11	18	16	13	15
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 622	2 083	2 181	2 106	2 436	1 669	1 584	3 894
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	275	239	145	166	287	64	95	266
Professional specialty occupations	342	144	177	193	223	80	104	353
Technicians and related support occupations	85	89	84	44	35	23	22	87
Sales occupations	336	400	228	195	212	91	80	406
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	332	295	335	343	374	233	218	394
Private household occupations	—	5	6	7	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	35	5	27	9	23	13	—	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	231	205	262	327	260	194	146	451
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	88	29	41	18	38	67	221	155
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	392	348	309	254	436	281	236	751
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	297	200	321	355	269	329	254	518
Transportation and material moving occupations	116	78	109	66	129	138	142	244
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	93	46	137	129	150	156	66	241
Construction	87	84	107	52	154	58	43	385
Manufacturing	789	654	818	675	907	755	606	1 225
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	206	150	93	175	173	111	83	264
Wholesale and retail trade	554	577	463	465	388	288	236	673
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117	118	144	133	169	68	28	121
Business and repair services	98	63	75	83	110	42	12	138
Professional and related services	474	326	325	382	296	197	268	582
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 622	2 083	2 181	2 106	2 436	1 669	1 584	3 894
Private wage and salary workers	2 062	1 766	1 822	1 704	2 059	1 404	1 189	3 150
Government workers	321	180	200	237	201	130	104	457
Local government workers	195	127	131	186	126	68	56	227
Self-employed workers	231	130	139	165	171	115	244	268
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 001	2 392	2 438	2 389	2 729	1 921	1 762	4 354
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 153	1 807	1 960	1 843	2 124	1 533	1 345	3 443
50 to 52 weeks	1 716	1 353	1 398	1 386	1 616	1 069	967	2 568
40 to 49 weeks	215	209	203	190	232	145	196	378
27 to 39 weeks	85	67	169	109	122	102	75	202
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	523	240	276	248	315	220	191	468
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 467	2 833	2 896	3 162	3 417	2 411	2 115	5 028
With a mobility or self-care limitation	128	95	102	220	127	146	47	149
With a mobility limitation	82	42	54	126	84	106	17	80
In labor force	23	—	13	8	38	15	—	17
With a self-care limitation	82	84	67	153	106	103	41	105
With a work disability	286	178	186	365	269	273	107	271
In labor force	133	61	70	117	98	95	65	127
Prevented from working	114	76	90	231	123	168	27	120
Not a work disability	3 181	2 655	2 710	2 797	3 148	2 138	2 008	4 757
In labor force	2 555	2 068	2 224	2 157	2 395	1 653	1 554	3 834
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	512	588	535	767	677	389	353	1 003
With a mobility or self-care limitation	108	103	72	181	135	73	97	209
With a mobility limitation	92	85	39	181	115	52	61	184
With a self-care limitation	68	42	57	64	82	47	91	115
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	110	190	125	266	199	131	52	227
Mean family income (dollars)	23 478	19 399	19 264	16 308	22 778	13 894	20 082	17 767
1 worker	427	386	379	522	439	319	375	682
Mean family income (dollars)	40 873	34 318	26 728	39 804	43 387	26 594	28 084	27 043
2 or more workers	1 039	685	797	643	963	630	518	1 368
Mean family income (dollars)	55 615	47 377	40 723	41 809	50 065	39 217	46 532	42 774

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Richland County						
		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	47 859	47 859	20 312	1 273	2 187	2 444	1 638	968	896	135
Less than \$5,000	2 873	2 873	1 777	145	155	56	29	86	47	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 357	4 357	2 631	234	196	191	78	75	164	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 881	4 881	2 322	184	288	279	142	154	155	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 753	9 753	4 540	246	539	707	283	256	184	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 264	8 264	3 184	172	505	540	265	182	117	12
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 253	9 253	3 025	173	322	441	276	169	190	50
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 264	6 264	2 031	104	149	196	332	32	29	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 373	1 373	473	15	33	21	120	14	—	—
\$100,000 or more	841	841	329	—	—	13	113	—	10	—
Median (dollars)	27 329	27 329	22 591	17 065	23 337	24 864	35 873	21 667	18 373	22 708
Mean (dollars)	32 718	32 718	28 773	22 374	25 501	27 810	47 648	23 738	22 981	25 392
Families	35 096	35 096	13 060	858	1 644	1 593	1 104	772	685	110
Median income (dollars)	32 733	32 733	28 504	23 167	27 681	29 006	47 717	23 202	24 519	28 214
Males 15 years and over, with income	43 950	43 950	17 410	981	1 886	2 107	1 331	901	795	1 442
Median income (dollars)	20 569	20 569	17 491	16 756	19 061	20 105	30 293	17 019	13 038	4 468
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.7	53.7	46.9	53.2	51.3	61.2	53.6	54.3	42.5	15.0
Median income (dollars)	27 923	27 923	26 464	25 404	22 936	24 152	36 731	23 393	21 705	17 035
Females 15 years and over, with income	41 677	41 677	17 780	1 051	1 853	1 921	1 435	742	754	92
Median income (dollars)	9 103	9 103	8 894	7 810	8 039	10 821	14 668	6 740	7 020	5 700
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.6	31.6	29.7	32.6	33.0	45.4	28.9	24.3	26.1	25.0
Median income (dollars)	17 132	17 132	17 247	15 375	15 338	16 448	21 920	14 150	13 058	18 036
Per capita income (dollars)	12 514	12 514	11 774	9 036	10 161	12 071	20 858	8 320	8 694	4 883
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	47 859	47 859	20 312	1 273	2 187	2 444	1 638	968	896	135
With earnings	37 649	37 649	14 939	897	1 629	2 138	1 238	819	612	96
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 115	34 115	30 500	25 622	28 028	27 148	45 657	25 104	26 005	24 239
With Social Security income	12 943	12 943	6 074	336	542	471	600	186	312	32
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 714	7 714	7 487	8 229	9 525	7 905	9 034	7 172	6 312	9 940
With public assistance income	3 728	3 728	2 337	168	124	55	104	178	14	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 840	3 840	3 743	4 166	3 336	2 632	4 734	3 598	4 175	1 357
With retirement income	8 501	8 501	3 737	187	353	345	383	89	223	35
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 972	6 972	6 545	4 622	4 984	5 453	9 449	3 818	6 621	14 700
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	37 689	37 689	34 542	25 259	28 174	31 453	58 636	24 761	26 677	28 033
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 137	36 137	31 227	21 002	27 277	28 959	56 675	21 311	28 080	27 290
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 103	39 103	37 563	29 284	29 069	33 515	59 849	29 285	25 447	28 366
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 292	41 292	39 999	29 613	29 699	34 128	61 205	28 725	29 325	27 990
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 647	41 647	39 395	27 612	29 191	32 896	61 598	26 535	32 423	27 358
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 995	40 995	40 478	31 061	30 194	34 973	60 962	31 180	26 387	28 255
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 302	18 302	17 090	15 283	19 624	20 297	37 886	13 676	15 044	26 900
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 083	14 083	12 167	11 354	18 578	18 517	17 393	8 820	5 585	26 900
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 745	24 745	24 804	21 618	21 222	23 573	52 935	22 566	22 210	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	35 096	35 096	13 060	858	1 644	1 593	1 104	772	685	110
Householder worked in 1989	28 059	28 059	9 813	599	1 261	1 371	897	593	449	62
With related children under 18 years	17 599	17 599	6 614	477	831	729	422	470	352	46
With related children under 5 years	6 903	6 903	2 754	181	306	286	195	231	132	12
Married-couple families	29 033	29 033	9 761	548	1 370	1 303	980	543	530	98
Householder worked in 1989	23 917	23 917	7 744	417	1 065	1 129	803	465	376	57
With related children under 18 years	13 698	13 698	4 472	248	686	538	375	298	272	41
With related children under 5 years	5 450	5 450	1 909	62	287	227	189	151	102	12
Female householder, no husband present	4 816	4 816	2 762	256	225	250	111	167	116	5
Householder worked in 1989	3 192	3 192	1 727	136	160	213	81	80	58	5
With related children under 18 years	3 240	3 240	1 908	200	136	162	47	125	68	5
With related children under 5 years	1 182	1 182	754	106	10	35	6	54	30	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 508	15 508	8 867	520	655	982	600	276	245	32
Nonfamily householder	12 763	12 763	7 252	415	543	851	534	196	211	25
65 years and over	5 552	5 552	3 157	174	189	176	288	40	92	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	122 328	122 328	47 514	3 104	5 462	5 575	3 715	2 778	2 307	345
Persons under 18 years	32 394	32 394	11 939	842	1 455	1 260	793	861	557	83
Related children under 18 years	32 252	32 252	11 856	838	1 455	1 260	793	861	557	83
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 667	23 667	8 262	594	1 101	865	563	561	437	71
Persons 65 years and over	15 522	15 522	7 242	399	729	560	763	196	303	35
Persons 75 years and over	5 866	5 866	2 959	172	230	210	352	61	81	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 960	2 960	1 888	181	154	88	35	136	98	20
Percent below poverty level	8.4	8.4	14.5	21.1	9.4	5.5	3.2	17.6	14.3	18.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 367	1 367	815	71	91	47	30	50	36	7
With related children under 18 years	2 396	2 396	1 549	157	122	58	24	106	72	20
With related children under 5 years	1 151	1 151	720	74	45	8	7	55	30	7
Married-couple families	1 293	1 293	704	61	101	42	25	41	35	20
Householder worked in 1989	713	713	371	32	61	11	25	27	9	7
With related children under 18 years	889	889	466	42	79	22	14	22	20	20
With related children under 5 years	432	432	209	13	35	—	7	5	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	1 554	1 554	1 112	120	43	46	10	88	63	—
Householder worked in 1989	607	607	418	39	20	36	5	16	27	—
With related children under 18 years	1 418	1 418	1 021	115	43	36	10	77	52	—
With related children under 5 years	684	684	487	61	10	8	—	43	30	—
Unrelated individuals	3 513	3 513	2 164	158	153	95	61	70	96	11
Nonfamily householder	2 339	2 339	1 421	103	104	69	36	27	78	11
65 years and over	1 422	1 422	861	52	54	27	23	11	41	—
Persons	13 764	13 764	8 474	792	703	363	188	531	466	76
Percent below poverty level	11.3	11.3	17.8	25.5	12.9	6.5	5.1	19.1	20.2	22.0
Persons under 18 years	5 343	5 343	3 260	330	282	105	61	219	163	26
Related children under 18 years	5 221	5 221	3 183	326	282	105	61	219	163	26
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 590	3 590	2 135	238	213	94	53	136	128	21
Persons 65 years and over	1 803	1 803	1 024	71	92	43	23	24	67	—
Persons 75 years and over	930	930	495	24	24	14	12	6	22	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 459	6 459	4 198	445	348	97	93	226	167	25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 021	19 021	10 948	937	926	685	252	785	535	76
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	36 934	36 934	18 557	1 624	1 941	1 670	505	1 437	997	126

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County—Con.				Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	3 567	2 177	1 857	1 927	227	180	962	1 259	2 243	1 840
Less than \$5,000	78	20	25	65	93	23	189	144	210	279
\$5,000 to \$9,999	397	57	54	112	69	50	176	197	332	262
\$10,000 to \$14,999	138	200	150	145	—	25	164	141	354	197
\$15,000 to \$24,999	548	338	232	265	44	41	154	238	603	408
\$25,000 to \$34,999	425	424	330	277	5	16	115	308	279	342
\$35,000 to \$49,999	650	508	511	581	7	17	74	172	287	249
\$50,000 to \$74,999	884	451	360	375	9	8	82	34	128	97
\$75,000 to \$99,999	288	88	108	51	—	—	8	19	42	6
\$100,000 or more	159	91	87	56	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	39 105	36 528	40 482	37 742	5 862	11 700	13 182	20 075	18 675	18 772
Mean (dollars)	45 874	42 438	45 829	40 278	11 783	17 390	19 235	23 265	23 012	21 410
Families	2 665	1 809	1 576	1 601	37	135	639	873	1 127	1 202
Median income (dollars)	48 208	41 144	42 375	40 688	7 340	18 466	14 386	25 392	25 388	21 071
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 225	2 086	1 875	1 899	175	200	732	964	1 566	1 472
Median income (dollars)	30 679	27 321	27 295	27 011	6 406	11 029	10 096	18 904	17 254	11 533
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.5	66.2	63.0	60.8	6.3	38.5	36.3	48.5	47.9	42.6
Median income (dollars)	37 656	32 851	33 136	33 786	40 176	19 458	27 941	24 071	22 794	22 232
Females 15 years and over, with income	3 179	1 877	1 673	1 657	162	152	830	1 199	1 915	1 740
Median income (dollars)	10 367	10 827	9 384	8 787	5 476	4 868	6 918	6 939	9 092	7 371
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.2	31.4	31.9	27.8	3.1	3.3	26.0	26.4	29.6	30.1
Median income (dollars)	20 946	17 370	20 389	17 399	21 250	11 250	16 563	14 316	17 377	15 491
Per capita income (dollars)	18 320	15 047	16 143	14 537	8 971	6 086	7 529	9 385	10 746	7 850
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	3 567	2 177	1 857	1 927	227	180	962	1 259	2 243	1 840
With earnings	2 829	1 921	1 657	1 503	94	107	680	936	1 591	1 471
Mean earnings (dollars)	48 574	43 119	43 311	43 023	11 269	18 385	21 547	25 120	24 420	22 508
With Social Security income	979	380	391	534	111	35	258	277	761	381
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 079	7 986	7 499	8 442	4 366	10 784	6 114	6 875	6 539	6 233
With public assistance income	93	61	75	120	78	68	266	121	290	398
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 134	4 523	5 094	4 001	3 724	4 349	4 459	3 686	3 511	3 476
With retirement income	534	375	291	336	38	33	96	242	415	234
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 507	7 133	7 227	7 759	2 886	5 484	4 465	7 310	5 285	5 998
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	55 026	46 513	49 378	44 842	16 900	19 041	21 141	25 911	29 574	22 344
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 064	47 987	53 435	45 655	23 000	15 448	16 977	23 827	27 265	20 688
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 745	44 957	45 948	44 214	15 217	25 553	26 548	29 513	32 084	24 862
Married-couple families (dollars)	57 862	50 723	51 560	46 774	24 104	25 639	26 601	29 890	34 753	26 679
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 826	54 658	56 641	47 951	23 000	23 607	26 170	29 548	36 605	27 060
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 730	46 996	47 458	45 833	24 656	28 389	26 965	30 430	33 071	26 104
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 054	21 943	27 936	25 972	3 600	9 654	14 340	12 388	17 969	14 648
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 100	18 974	31 585	23 286	5	149	11 269	7 363	11 313	9 893
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 420	27 839	22 503	27 129	3 600	18 664	22 363	23 429	31 986	22 602
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	2 665	1 809	1 576	1 601	37	135	639	873	1 127	1 202
Householder worked in 1989	2 311	1 618	1 387	1 299	24	60	366	680	888	898
With related children under 18 years	1 216	951	737	737	21	87	396	564	626	763
With related children under 5 years	415	392	253	292	8	19	186	264	226	375
Married-couple families	2 408	1 550	1 417	1 434	24	80	308	636	790	736
Householder worked in 1989	2 115	1 426	1 276	1 181	24	45	196	507	651	617
With related children under 18 years	1 097	758	648	654	8	46	150	389	398	449
With related children under 5 years	382	324	238	252	8	13	40	178	141	229
Female householder, no husband present	195	206	112	103	13	42	289	195	264	433
Householder worked in 1989	143	148	76	66	—	6	134	144	203	252
With related children under 18 years	84	149	67	53	13	28	235	145	196	303
With related children under 5 years	21	43	15	28	—	—	141	62	71	135
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	997	457	334	392	194	112	432	466	1 354	1 043
Nonfamily householder	902	368	281	326	190	45	323	386	1 116	638
65 years and over	485	106	95	227	102	55	99	166	490	221
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 887	6 008	5 231	5 265	295	572	2 367	3 082	4 714	4 897
Persons under 18 years	2 186	1 720	1 408	1 341	37	181	674	927	1 217	1 577
Related children under 18 years	2 186	1 720	1 402	1 341	37	181	674	921	1 217	1 510
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 668	1 277	1 107	1 059	20	157	399	628	856	1 048
Persons 65 years and over	1 350	448	512	687	102	72	236	387	752	399
Persons 75 years and over	526	151	162	311	21	22	105	197	399	134
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	42	26	29	38	22	57	240	172	181	320
Percent below poverty level	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.4	59.5	42.2	37.6	19.7	16.1	26.6
Householder worked in 1989	24	14	22	20	9	6	71	96	111	151
With related children under 18 years	14	26	22	33	13	45	219	160	159	267
With related children under 5 years	—	20	12	16	—	10	125	106	42	146
Married-couple families	18	6	22	9	9	13	60	62	53	111
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	22	9	9	2	25	33	43	77
With related children under 18 years	—	6	22	9	9	49	56	31	31	71
With related children under 5 years	—	—	12	9	—	6	19	40	9	36
Female householder, no husband present	14	20	7	22	13	36	169	102	110	209
Householder worked in 1989	14	8	—	11	—	—	63	68	—	74
With related children under 18 years	14	20	—	17	13	28	159	96	110	196
With related children under 5 years	—	20	—	7	—	—	101	58	33	110
Unrelated individuals	181	67	64	91	92	52	165	158	286	358
Nonfamily householder	165	25	25	60	92	10	111	112	198	133
65 years and over	129	15	17	55	59	15	61	62	117	66
Persons	272	147	187	233	142	239	979	731	942	1 396
Percent below poverty level	3.1	2.4	3.6	4.4	48.1	41.8	41.4	23.7	20.0	28.5
Persons under 18 years	25	48	72	78	20	95	422	331	344	648
Related children under 18 years	25	48	66	78	20	95	422	325	344	581
Related children 5 to 17 years	25	22	43	61	20	82	226	183	254	401
Persons 65 years and over	171	15	24	60	59	15	67	68	117	101
Persons 75 years and over	150	15	7	54	10	3	26	41	61	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	83	77	49	76	48	173	498	429	455	793
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	479	225	277	328	177	292	1 167	855	1 195	1 950
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 087	863	810	997	229	417	1 527	1 341	2 304	2 736

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 374	1 138	84	2 193	1 283	1 582	1 473	1 206	541
Less than \$5,000	234	134	19	45	107	29	69	78	47
\$5,000 to \$9,999	250	205	8	185	141	72	94	134	60
\$10,000 to \$14,999	207	159	—	248	123	134	162	162	79
\$15,000 to \$24,999	296	227	37	669	260	276	336	315	152
\$25,000 to \$34,999	149	156	5	511	195	260	249	182	95
\$35,000 to \$49,999	157	160	8	339	182	276	344	208	79
\$50,000 to \$74,999	76	82	7	176	195	326	164	74	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	15	—	7	41	108	29	26	10
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	13	39	101	26	27	—
Median (dollars)	14 880	16 994	18 864	24 274	25 337	35 794	27 097	22 173	20 984
Mean (dollars)	19 572	22 046	20 777	27 072	33 268	46 595	32 994	29 410	23 044
Families	1 009	770	69	1 355	773	1 054	1 007	721	411
Median income (dollars)	18 381	22 561	18 977	28 078	37 782	47 308	34 526	27 764	21 875
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 051	881	115	1 870	913	1 267	1 179	908	487
Median income (dollars)	11 687	15 506	7 083	19 724	22 969	30 191	21 086	17 679	17 257
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.8	54.0	19.1	58.8	49.9	52.6	58.0	44.4	59.8
Median income (dollars)	21 659	25 169	28 500	23 763	34 348	36 418	27 604	27 649	21 797
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 289	942	92	1 753	1 120	1 378	1 316	1 075	422
Median income (dollars)	6 387	7 863	4 028	10 501	9 066	15 032	11 074	9 336	6 429
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.6	34.8	—	44.2	22.5	25.4	35.4	24.2	25.4
Median income (dollars)	16 399	15 000	—	16 027	23 333	21 473	17 579	17 022	15 833
Per capita income (dollars)	7 313	8 931	6 487	11 833	16 499	20 588	14 616	13 880	8 050
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 374	1 138	84	2 193	1 283	1 582	1 473	1 206	541
With earnings	939	821	84	1 900	787	1 182	1 119	789	461
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 579	24 760	19 245	26 444	36 587	44 389	34 308	31 510	24 458
With Social Security income	357	287	11	434	621	594	464	514	86
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 703	8 229	9 480	7 835	8 234	9 048	7 930	8 472	6 270
With public assistance income	352	147	—	124	79	41	74	77	69
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 460	4 290	—	2 632	4 147	5 310	2 186	4 197	3 734
With retirement income	225	156	—	324	365	377	310	348	45
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 465	4 817	—	5 281	6 688	9 576	8 272	6 272	3 971
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	21 434	24 805	17 988	30 715	44 735	57 399	38 409	35 492	22 997
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 760	21 239	12 303	29 115	37 141	54 035	36 620	30 961	19 804
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 561	28 085	21 425	32 127	47 368	59 431	39 607	38 420	27 524
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 942	28 799	21 185	33 049	47 977	59 482	40 628	40 746	27 410
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 367	27 770	10 875	32 579	39 930	58 956	41 456	37 466	25 297
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 497	29 587	28 488	33 394	50 541	59 793	40 109	42 603	30 269
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 189	15 764	22 177	19 201	23 985	39 169	19 071	12 995	15 126
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 858	11 545	—	18 133	24 188	17 393	15 407	12 591	9 518
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 973	21 618	22 177	21 982	23 879	59 639	26 119	13 660	22 528
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All income levels in 1989									
Families	1 009	770	69	1 355	773	1 054	1 007	721	411
Householder worked in 1989	626	529	69	1 143	847	780	780	497	305
With related children under 18 years	620	429	26	643	203	397	438	295	258
With related children under 5 years	218	161	17	233	87	190	226	142	122
Married-couple families	584	491	41	1 130	658	944	855	578	273
Householder worked in 1989	389	367	41	956	472	767	669	427	236
With related children under 18 years	340	231	17	487	163	350	351	209	161
With related children under 5 years	139	62	8	198	77	184	197	103	79
Female householder, no husband present	349	234	9	209	93	97	114	119	116
Householder worked in 1989	192	125	9	182	67	92	65	65	57
With related children under 18 years	248	178	—	151	32	67	80	81	79
With related children under 5 years	79	95	—	35	10	6	29	39	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	456	467	24	969	572	582	515	544	189
Nonfamily householder	365	368	15	838	510	528	466	485	130
65 years and over	151	146	—	163	300	288	196	274	27
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 688	2 765	264	4 978	2 540	3 555	3 330	2 560	1 533
Persons under 18 years	1 160	723	69	1 129	382	755	696	486	496
Related children under 18 years	1 160	719	69	1 129	382	755	690	486	496
Related children 5 to 17 years	840	505	49	793	275	530	441	319	309
Persons 65 years and over	418	350	23	525	792	763	582	619	85
Persons 75 years and over	143	150	—	185	345	352	227	217	19
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	327	164	27	77	26	35	36	67	98
Percent below poverty level	32.4	21.3	39.1	5.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	9.3	23.8
Householder worked in 1989	100	65	27	36	26	30	25	16	40
With related children under 18 years	270	140	17	47	14	24	36	53	68
With related children under 5 years	83	63	8	8	9	7	31	46	36
Married-couple families	135	61	17	31	22	25	13	29	36
Householder worked in 1989	44	32	17	—	22	25	13	7	22
With related children under 18 years	93	42	17	11	10	14	13	22	17
With related children under 5 years	38	13	8	—	5	7	8	15	5
Female householder, no husband present	182	103	—	46	4	10	23	38	55
Householder worked in 1989	56	33	—	36	4	5	12	9	11
With related children under 18 years	167	98	—	36	4	10	23	31	44
With related children under 5 years	45	50	—	8	4	—	23	31	24
Unrelated individuals	149	153	9	95	182	48	76	103	39
Nonfamily householder	83	98	—	69	143	30	69	79	11
65 years and over	52	52	—	27	108	23	35	41	5
Persons	1 292	716	127	325	269	175	164	311	357
Percent below poverty level	35.0	25.9	48.1	6.5	10.6	4.9	4.9	12.1	23.3
Persons under 18 years	578	276	59	86	31	61	41	106	134
Related children under 18 years	578	272	59	86	31	61	41	106	134
Related children 5 to 17 years	429	201	49	75	24	53	4	37	69
Persons 65 years and over	81	71	—	43	108	23	35	47	18
Persons 75 years and over	40	24	—	14	64	12	24	21	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	749	393	60	59	96	86	97	92	122
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 557	861	127	641	345	209	243	374	500
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 164	1 470	154	1 538	645	450	762	849	837

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.						Remainder of Richland County		
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	373	24	2 320	—	—	10	135	2 103	251
Less than \$5,000	7	—	60	—	—	10	11	136	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	89	6	301	—	—	—	29	188	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	72	6	89	—	—	—	25	288	31
\$15,000 to \$24,999	72	—	412	—	—	—	19	502	38
\$25,000 to \$34,999	55	—	262	—	—	—	16	500	29
\$35,000 to \$49,999	52	12	402	—	—	—	13	314	102
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16	—	538	—	—	—	22	142	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	157	—	—	—	—	33	14
\$100,000 or more	10	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 652	25 000	36 343	—	—	5 000—	22 829	23 770	35 905
Mean (dollars)	22 955	26 974	45 063	—	—	4 284	25 135	25 690	34 262
Families	265	18	1 595	—	—	—	88	1 575	238
Median income (dollars)	25 045	38 571	48 187	—	—	—	24 474	28 071	36 466
Males 15 years and over, with income	331	1 348	1 951	—	—	—	100	1 771	237
Median income (dollars)	11 402	4 105	30 434	—	—	—	23 214	19 559	23 015
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.0	12.7	63.5	—	—	—	46.0	53.4	80.6
Median income (dollars)	23 750	15 893	36 750	—	—	—	26 944	22 878	30 069
Females 15 years and over, with income	328	23	2 034	—	—	10	109	1 761	168
Median income (dollars)	6 895	6 797	10 374	—	—	3 750	7 250	8 344	14 531
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.1	73.9	28.7	—	—	—	13.8	34.8	58.9
Median income (dollars)	14 088	7 125	21 733	—	—	—	22 344	15 338	18 562
Per capita income (dollars)	8 872	4 250	19 433	—	—	4 284	9 896	10 372	14 079
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	373	24	2 320	—	—	10	135	2 103	251
With earnings	222	18	1 738	—	—	—	76	1 545	238
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 018	21 389	49 892	—	—	—	34 932	28 506	32 769
With Social Security income	162	11	700	—	—	10	49	531	37
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 972	6 554	7 710	—	—	2 400	8 232	9 526	8 734
With public assistance income	89	—	54	—	—	10	21	168	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 204	—	5 323	—	—	324	3 296	3 336	—
With retirement income	129	7	393	—	—	—	31	353	21
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 586	20 000	7 480	—	—	—	3 640	4 984	8 109
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	28 490	32 932	57 101	—	—	—	29 235	28 620	35 650
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 861	12 196	65 226	—	—	—	19 178	27 767	27 802
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 977	43 300	51 046	—	—	—	41 304	29 490	40 090
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 372	32 932	60 432	—	—	—	36 630	29 962	41 179
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 648	12 196	70 899	—	—	—	25 633	29 663	35 878
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 054	43 300	52 938	—	—	—	41 304	30 255	43 395
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 944	—	27 867	—	—	—	10 171	19 518	25 880
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 080	—	26 697	—	—	—	10 171	18 578	23 784
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 724	—	28 882	—	—	—	—	21 114	26 648
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	265	18	1 595	—	—	—	88	1 575	238
Householder worked in 1989	148	12	1 387	—	—	—	70	1 192	228
With related children under 18 years	134	11	703	—	—	—	48	805	86
With related children under 5 years	22	5	253	—	—	—	20	289	53
Married-couple families	189	18	1 426	—	—	—	57	1 329	173
Householder worked in 1989	116	12	1 252	—	—	—	50	1 024	173
With related children under 18 years	106	11	606	—	—	—	17	669	51
With related children under 5 years	22	5	226	—	—	—	—	279	29
Female householder, no husband present	46	—	140	—	—	—	22	216	41
Householder worked in 1989	26	—	106	—	—	—	11	151	31
With related children under 18 years	16	—	76	—	—	—	22	136	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	21	—	—	—	11	10	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	112	6	820	—	—	10	53	631	13
Nonfamily householder	108	6	725	—	—	10	47	528	13
65 years and over	43	6	420	—	—	10	28	189	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	925	76	5 363	—	—	10	339	5 198	597
Persons under 18 years	215	22	1 193	—	—	—	119	1 386	131
Related children under 18 years	215	22	1 193	—	—	—	119	1 386	131
Related children 5 to 17 years	185	15	893	—	—	—	89	1 052	72
Persons 65 years and over	177	6	944	—	—	10	49	706	35
Persons 75 years and over	40	—	393	—	—	10	22	230	25
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	19	6	14	—	—	—	17	127	11
Percent below poverty level	7.2	33.3	.9	—	—	—	19.3	8.1	4.6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	64	11
With related children under 18 years	5	6	6	—	—	—	17	105	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	37	—
Married-couple families	13	6	8	—	—	—	—	84	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	11
With related children under 18 years	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	62	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Female householder, no husband present	6	—	6	—	—	—	17	43	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	20	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	6	—	—	—	17	43	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	—
Unrelated individuals	38	—	151	—	—	10	5	144	—
Nonfamily householder	38	—	135	—	—	10	5	104	—
65 years and over	19	—	109	—	—	10	—	54	—
Persons	92	28	179	—	—	10	76	576	38
Percent below poverty level	9.9	36.8	3.3	—	—	100.0	22.4	11.1	6.4
Persons under 18 years	5	15	8	—	—	—	54	223	19
Related children under 18 years	5	15	8	—	—	—	54	223	19
Related children 5 to 17 years	5	15	8	—	—	—	37	164	19
Persons 65 years and over	38	—	123	—	—	10	—	92	—
Persons 75 years and over	15	—	113	—	—	10	—	24	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	48	—	—	—	52	288	38
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	99	28	318	—	—	10	76	799	44
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	380	34	710	—	—	10	154	1 787	132

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	56	427	523	111	1 598	2 280	1 957	1 247	2 177
Less than \$5,000	—	39	40	12	92	54	75	18	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	15	75	7	114	103	82	96	57
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	75	83	15	124	122	127	49	200
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7	104	112	27	319	335	288	136	338
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	87	62	12	268	460	356	163	424
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	90	138	38	335	562	569	248	508
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	13	13	—	292	521	374	346	451
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	4	—	—	43	99	46	131	88
\$100,000 or more	12	—	—	—	11	24	40	60	91
Median (dollars)	56 500	22 413	19 176	22 708	29 966	36 170	36 191	43 125	36 528
Mean (dollars)	77 417	24 617	23 000	25 049	34 293	39 841	38 426	47 382	42 438
Families	50	361	420	92	1 290	1 892	1 679	1 070	1 809
Median income (dollars)	49 583	25 774	23 500	27 000	35 197	38 663	39 392	48 261	41 144
Males 15 years and over, with income	64	414	464	94	1 547	2 498	1 994	1 274	2 086
Median income (dollars)	31 500	16 864	14 643	19 167	22 635	23 490	26 019	32 647	27 321
Percent year-round full-time workers	73.4	47.8	52.2	47.9	56.7	60.4	61.5	61.0	66.2
Median income (dollars)	63 096	24 487	21 705	31 875	29 583	29 365	31 553	38 558	32 851
Females 15 years and over, with income	57	320	426	69	1 396	2 134	1 748	1 145	1 877
Median income (dollars)	8 958	7 136	7 175	4 567	8 724	10 055	8 922	10 348	10 827
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.6	24.4	25.4	8.7	31.3	41.2	34.7	30.0	31.4
Median income (dollars)	27 083	13 581	11 641	28 750	17 358	17 667	16 142	20 091	17 370
Per capita income (dollars)	26 670	8 661	8 576	10 389	13 260	13 327	13 405	16 627	15 047
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	56	427	523	111	1 598	2 280	1 957	1 247	2 177
With earnings	56	358	390	78	1 293	2 012	1 705	1 091	1 921
Mean earnings (dollars)	72 427	25 937	24 859	24 897	35 721	39 063	38 467	46 475	43 119
With Social Security income	6	100	150	21	410	438	452	279	380
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 620	7 947	6 680	11 713	8 023	8 157	7 459	9 007	7 986
With public assistance income	14	35	89	14	72	78	59	39	61
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 048	3 328	4 146	1 357	3 452	4 976	3 892	2 487	4 523
With retirement income	6	44	94	28	346	370	330	141	375
Mean retirement income (dollars)	1 480	3 661	6 669	13 375	6 986	8 217	9 565	11 369	7 133
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	84 713	26 768	25 533	27 075	38 684	43 393	41 083	51 934	46 513
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	98 590	33 153	24 564	30 525	41 563	40 663	40 881	60 048	47 987
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	70 836	31 110	26 405	25 565	36 405	45 848	41 265	45 131	44 957
Married-couple families (dollars)	106 382	30 055	28 745	26 878	40 333	45 119	42 434	54 130	50 723
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	98 590	28 030	30 281	31 313	45 548	42 126	43 471	61 690	54 658
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	124 091	31 935	27 465	25 088	36 625	47 904	41 540	47 132	46 996
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 993	10 379	7 882	26 900	14 615	23 439	19 986	28 528	21 943
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	7 722	4 427	26 900	10 102	23 325	15 407	3 000	18 974
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 993	22 778	13 729	—	23 349	23 532	28 728	32 874	27 839
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	50	361	420	92	1 290	1 892	1 679	1 070	1 809
Householder worked in 1989	50	288	301	50	1 048	1 674	1 422	924	1 618
With related children under 18 years	25	212	218	35	617	936	834	513	952
With related children under 5 years	5	109	110	7	187	224	279	162	391
Married-couple families	36	270	341	80	1 155	1 720	1 530	982	1 550
Householder worked in 1989	36	229	260	45	935	1 532	1 312	863	1 426
With related children under 18 years	25	137	166	30	519	861	738	491	758
With related children under 5 years	5	72	80	7	161	224	244	156	324
Female householder, no husband present	14	51	70	5	91	131	96	55	206
Householder worked in 1989	14	23	32	5	69	109	62	37	148
With related children under 18 years	—	46	52	5	68	67	63	8	149
With related children under 5 years	—	23	30	—	19	—	23	—	43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18	87	133	26	402	494	315	177	457
Nonfamily householder	6	66	103	19	308	388	278	177	368
65 years and over	—	13	49	—	115	143	133	65	106
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	160	1 245	1 382	269	4 131	6 673	5 545	3 524	6 008
Persons under 18 years	38	365	342	61	1 027	1 821	1 565	993	1 720
Related children under 18 years	38	365	342	61	994	1 821	1 565	993	1 720
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	252	252	56	740	1 408	1 214	775	1 277
Persons 65 years and over	—	111	126	29	476	523	547	406	448
Persons 75 years and over	—	42	41	—	104	130	161	133	151
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	38	79	14	73	14	51	28	26
Percent below poverty level	—	10.5	18.8	15.2	5.7	7	3.0	2.6	1.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	36	7	32	7	26	18	14
With related children under 18 years	—	38	67	14	49	7	29	8	26
With related children under 5 years	—	19	30	7	17	7	6	—	20
Married-couple families	—	5	22	14	35	14	38	10	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	5	9	7	11	7	24	—	6
With related children under 18 years	—	5	15	14	17	7	18	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	7	5	7	2	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	33	57	—	38	—	13	8	20
Householder worked in 1989	—	5	27	—	21	—	2	8	8
With related children under 18 years	—	33	52	—	32	—	11	8	20
With related children under 5 years	—	19	30	—	12	—	4	—	20
Unrelated individuals	13	31	58	11	133	80	51	30	67
Nonfamily householder	6	16	40	11	91	64	49	30	25
65 years and over	—	6	22	—	37	44	42	20	15
Persons	13	174	374	48	338	148	212	93	147
Percent below poverty level	8.1	14.0	27.1	17.8	8.2	2.2	3.8	2.6	2.4
Persons under 18 years	—	85	158	11	113	37	64	17	48
Related children under 18 years	—	85	158	11	88	37	64	17	48
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	67	123	6	61	25	54	17	22
Persons 65 years and over	—	6	29	—	55	59	51	48	15
Persons 75 years and over	—	6	7	—	15	8	32	37	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7	104	167	25	114	28	104	35	77
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	43	285	436	48	483	192	365	161	225
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	55	600	617	92	1 163	1 111	1 091	377	863

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 857	1 680	1 762	2 084	1 917	1 323	1 131	2 928
Less than \$5,000	25	56	101	149	55	55	39	108
\$5,000 to \$9,999	54	85	122	185	112	117	43	230
\$10,000 to \$14,999	150	119	225	292	145	119	79	283
\$15,000 to \$24,999	232	340	368	513	265	316	321	633
\$25,000 to \$34,999	330	294	347	352	277	285	236	577
\$35,000 to \$49,999	511	402	367	352	581	248	240	610
\$50,000 to \$74,999	360	304	191	162	375	157	110	374
\$75,000 to \$99,999	108	52	28	62	51	15	36	78
\$100,000 or more	87	28	13	17	56	11	27	35
Median (dollars)	40 482	32 125	26 593	23 149	37 839	27 349	28 385	29 235
Mean (dollars)	45 829	35 543	29 584	31 031	40 466	29 815	35 177	32 446
Families	1 576	1 261	1 301	1 431	1 601	1 080	945	2 277
Median income (dollars)	42 375	36 232	33 171	25 906	40 688	31 143	31 563	31 844
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 875	1 589	1 564	1 714	1 899	1 308	1 142	2 906
Median income (dollars)	27 295	24 019	20 181	18 860	27 011	19 415	19 902	20 101
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.0	56.5	55.2	50.8	60.8	55.0	56.6	56.1
Median income (dollars)	33 136	32 317	25 377	24 543	33 786	24 381	26 140	25 959
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 673	1 472	1 545	1 755	1 647	1 127	916	2 552
Median income (dollars)	9 384	8 590	10 282	9 406	8 840	8 337	8 778	9 639
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.9	31.0	34.6	29.4	28.0	30.9	33.8	36.4
Median income (dollars)	20 389	18 789	17 667	15 400	17 399	16 731	16 768	17 491
Per capita income (dollars)	16 143	14 495	11 367	12 459	14 557	10 245	10 951	11 944
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 857	1 680	1 762	2 084	1 917	1 323	1 131	2 928
With earnings	1 657	1 365	1 449	1 483	1 503	1 085	1 024	2 381
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 311	35 780	29 789	34 026	43 023	29 900	33 750	33 374
With Social Security income	391	486	477	725	524	350	252	811
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 499	8 587	7 218	6 985	8 557	7 946	6 679	7 579
With public assistance income	75	57	70	185	110	120	17	112
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 094	4 306	4 357	4 130	4 336	3 565	1 296	4 889
With retirement income	291	354	265	486	336	189	160	544
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 227	9 284	7 049	6 534	7 759	5 020	7 160	6 571
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	49 378	39 164	34 584	36 337	44 842	32 417	37 756	35 569
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 435	41 640	33 712	31 029	45 655	32 603	31 008	33 106
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 948	37 574	35 501	42 102	44 214	32 235	46 191	37 738
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 560	41 523	36 236	41 009	46 774	33 670	38 229	37 751
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 641	46 335	36 044	37 192	47 951	35 160	32 173	36 436
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 458	38 750	36 423	44 576	45 833	32 200	45 323	38 809
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 936	21 935	21 116	13 479	25 972	13 751	30 140	18 636
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 585	21 435	19 549	23 286	10 771	11 063	23 482	14 262
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 503	22 562	24 086	19 493	27 129	18 201	45 807	25 927
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 576	1 261	1 301	1 431	1 601	1 080	945	2 277
Householder worked in 1989	1 387	972	1 068	1 043	1 299	867	830	1 915
With related children under 18 years	737	527	700	737	737	589	550	1 109
With related children under 5 years	253	174	355	309	292	249	253	427
Married-couple families	1 417	1 105	1 146	1 355	1 434	948	849	1 995
Householder worked in 1989	1 276	844	938	852	1 181	773	742	1 682
With related children under 18 years	648	432	580	563	654	498	471	918
With related children under 5 years	238	148	307	214	252	209	224	368
Female householder, no husband present	112	133	139	219	103	77	57	216
Householder worked in 1989	76	105	114	143	66	45	49	175
With related children under 18 years	67	80	111	157	53	54	40	143
With related children under 5 years	15	26	39	68	28	26	16	51
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	334	481	520	716	382	306	273	823
Nonfamily householder	281	419	461	653	316	243	186	651
65 years and over	95	148	216	321	217	107	116	321
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 231	4 157	4 492	5 185	5 255	3 842	3 645	7 936
Persons under 18 years	1 408	844	1 197	1 468	1 341	1 176	1 312	2 141
Related children under 18 years	1 402	844	1 197	1 468	1 341	1 172	1 306	2 131
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 107	639	853	1 073	1 059	861	993	1 600
Persons 65 years and over	512	588	535	767	677	389	353	1 003
Persons 75 years and over	162	153	208	351	301	179	119	395
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	29	24	83	134	38	100	85	101
Percent below poverty level	1.8	1.9	6.4	9.4	2.4	9.3	9.0	4.4
Householder worked in 1989	22	7	51	51	20	38	57	75
With related children under 18 years	22	12	66	98	33	76	78	91
With related children under 5 years	12	—	45	63	16	44	62	35
Married-couple families	22	—	69	52	9	65	74	59
Householder worked in 1989	22	—	44	24	9	24	46	49
With related children under 18 years	22	—	52	24	9	45	67	49
With related children under 5 years	12	—	38	24	9	26	51	15
Female householder, no husband present	7	17	14	73	22	29	11	40
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	7	27	11	12	11	24
With related children under 18 years	—	5	14	65	17	29	11	40
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	30	7	16	11	20
Unrelated individuals	64	76	130	129	81	55	60	131
Nonfamily householder	25	64	95	114	50	26	23	80
65 years and over	17	34	46	63	45	16	30	70
Persons	187	129	440	576	223	435	561	502
Percent below poverty level	3.6	3.1	9.8	11.1	4.2	11.3	15.4	6.3
Persons under 18 years	72	16	137	232	78	193	316	210
Related children under 18 years	66	16	137	232	78	189	316	200
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	16	94	127	61	122	235	162
Persons 65 years and over	24	46	60	87	50	44	43	70
Persons 75 years and over	7	41	40	70	44	23	24	42
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	49	56	114	316	76	150	177	284
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	277	259	695	927	318	674	823	943
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	810	651	1 324	1 845	987	1 305	1 308	2 105

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County	
	Mansfield, OH MSA	Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	115 189	115 189	40 841	2 571	1 255
Native	113 109	113 109	39 722	2 501	1 233
Foreign born	2 080	2 080	1 119	70	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	356	356	155	26	—
Persons 5 years and over	107 419	107 419	37 972	2 373	1 243
Speak a language other than English	4 543	4 543	1 894	136	156
Do not speak English "very well"	1 763	1 763	550	51	31
In linguistically isolated households	802	802	253	38	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 546	26 546	8 349	483	226
Preprimary school	1 652	1 652	631	6	—
Public school	1 032	1 032	341	6	—
Elementary or high school	20 116	20 116	6 068	460	148
Public school	18 299	18 299	5 271	460	115
College	4 778	4 778	1 650	17	78
Public college	3 700	3 700	1 267	17	52
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	75 290	75 290	27 259	1 637	666
Less than 9th grade	7 150	7 150	2 978	286	58
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 034	12 034	4 751	490	298
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 926	31 926	9 948	586	162
Some college, no degree	11 111	11 111	4 266	166	116
Associate degree	3 961	3 961	1 284	69	8
Bachelor's degree	6 446	6 446	2 830	25	24
Graduate or professional degree	2 662	2 662	1 202	15	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.5	74.5	71.6	52.6	46.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	12.1	14.8	2.4	3.6
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 363	1 363	1 271	1 270	1 421
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	107 419	107 419	37 972	2 373	1 243
Same house	63 889	63 889	20 112	1 410	401
Different house in United States	43 318	43 318	17 780	963	835
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 286	14 286	8 749	339	47
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 273	16 273	3 550	369	29
Different MSA/PMSA	7 455	7 455	3 586	127	551
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 304	5 304	1 895	128	208
Abroad	212	212	80	—	7
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	51 767	51 767	17 203	1 007	110
Car, truck, or van	48 335	48 335	15 937	934	95
Drove alone	43 470	43 470	14 206	836	88
Carpooled	4 865	4 865	1 731	98	7
Public transportation	303	303	212	16	—
Other means	1 650	1 650	747	45	15
Worked at home	1 479	1 479	307	12	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	17.5	16.2	15.3	19.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	45 626	45 626	15 864	916	103
Central city	25 714	25 714	11 912	626	76
Outside central city	19 912	19 912	3 952	290	27
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6 141	6 141	1 339	91	7
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	88 858	88 858	32 371	1 955	1 172
In labor force	56 236	56 236	18 869	1 156	151
Employed	52 735	52 735	17 553	1 047	110
Unemployed	3 411	3 411	1 275	103	41
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.1	6.8	9.0	27.2
Females 16 years and over	46 470	46 470	17 180	1 061	113
Employed	23 247	23 247	8 025	530	46
Unemployed	1 441	1 441	546	17	21
With own children under 6 years	6 739	6 739	2 403	140	17
In labor force	4 014	4 014	1 416	92	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 364	8 364	2 539	184	12
In labor force	6 016	6 016	1 760	106	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 411	6 411	2 037	134	83
Not enrolled in school	1 629	1 629	651	47	77
Unemployed or not in labor force	633	633	311	25	77
Not high school graduate	668	668	298	20	61
Employed	308	308	78	—	—
Unemployed	92	92	57	5	—
Not in labor force	268	268	163	15	61
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 699	60 699	20 989	1 209	641
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 076	47 076	16 289	960	548
50 to 52 weeks	34 529	34 529	11 514	680	161
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	71 995	71 995	24 317	1 559	217
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 031	3 031	1 215	98	—
With a mobility limitation	1 685	1 685	741	47	—
In labor force	414	414	187	14	—
With a self-care limitation	2 100	2 100	791	72	—
With a work disability	6 222	6 222	2 805	287	19
In labor force	2 372	2 372	1 014	94	5
Prevented from working	3 180	3 180	1 451	155	14
No work disability	65 773	65 773	21 512	1 272	198
In labor force	52 166	52 166	17 092	1 003	146
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 823	14 823	6 622	390	35
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 758	2 758	1 174	68	—
With a mobility limitation	2 167	2 167	893	54	—
With a self-care limitation	1 565	1 565	620	24	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	1 070	4 267	3 158	1 660	2 250	996
Native	1 070	4 165	3 122	1 601	2 193	974
Foreign born	—	102	36	59	57	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	33	6	26	—
Persons 5 years and over	946	3 972	2 874	1 518	2 076	989
Speak a language other than English	58	121	87	89	136	156
Do not speak English "very well"	—	21	61	36	51	31
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	39	23	38	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	256	828	679	394	404	160
Preprimary school	52	29	44	33	—	—
Public school	43	19	38	25	—	—
Elementary or high school	162	664	578	338	387	92
Public school	156	531	540	338	387	72
College	42	135	57	23	17	68
Public college	30	98	48	14	17	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	608	2 834	1 877	1 003	1 443	490
Less than 9th grade	114	313	276	216	259	17
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	167	497	398	327	430	250
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	198	984	836	330	501	109
Same college, no degree	64	467	218	78	144	8
Associate degree	29	120	60	24	69	8
Bachelor's degree	36	394	72	10	25	8
Graduate or professional degree	—	59	17	18	15	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.8	71.4	64.1	45.9	52.3	45.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.9	16.0	4.7	2.8	2.8	1.6
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 693	1 092	1 415	1 878	1 295	1 545
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	946	3 972	2 874	1 518	2 076	989
Same house	559	1 891	1 193	810	1 199	160
Different house in United States	387	2 081	1 681	688	877	822
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	269	1 139	1 067	538	269	47
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	65	432	263	68	369	16
Different MSA/PMSA	19	361	249	48	111	551
Not in an MSA/PMSA	34	149	102	34	128	208
Abroad	—	—	—	20	—	7
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	348	1 919	1 333	501	895	29
Car, truck, or van	324	1 590	1 192	448	839	14
Drove alone	280	1 366	1 066	347	748	14
Carpooled	—	224	126	101	91	—
Public transportation	44	64	62	9	6	—
Other means	15	248	64	32	38	15
Worked at home	9	17	15	12	12	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.4	16.0	19.2	17.1	15.2	28.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	341	1 830	1 290	476	814	29
Central city	214	1 480	891	379	580	29
Outside central city	127	350	399	97	234	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7	89	43	25	81	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	756	3 378	2 359	1 204	1 713	974
In labor force	383	2 113	1 482	589	1 015	42
Employed	348	1 936	1 360	525	926	29
Unemployed	35	177	122	64	83	13
Percent of civilian labor force	9.1	8.4	8.2	10.9	8.2	31.0
Females 16 years and over	404	1 896	1 254	631	931	23
Employed	156	969	569	241	463	17
Unemployed	—	46	72	19	17	6
With own children under 6 years	90	224	289	138	135	11
In labor force	20	133	158	55	92	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	85	217	170	118	159	—
In labor force	34	145	93	60	87	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	52	212	216	95	106	74
Not enrolled in school	22	77	40	37	37	68
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	29	18	37	25	68
Not high school graduate	9	35	32	37	20	61
Employed	—	12	22	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	12	—	25	5	—
Not in labor force	9	11	10	12	15	61
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	405	2 204	1 563	676	1 072	530
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	274	1 683	1 173	504	851	456
50 to 52 weeks	175	1 176	722	352	619	110
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	641	2 531	1 997	989	1 366	48
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77	143	116	87	83	—
With a mobility limitation	50	118	45	57	47	—
In labor force	—	64	20	17	14	—
With a self-care limitation	57	42	89	43	57	—
With a work disability	187	336	305	170	250	—
In labor force	42	167	105	44	78	—
Prevented from working	128	120	177	102	134	—
No work disability	454	2 195	1 692	819	1 116	48
In labor force	314	1 854	1 301	537	885	42
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	75	722	348	215	341	6
With a mobility or self-care limitation	27	170	33	73	58	—
With a mobility limitation	13	144	17	51	44	—
With a self-care limitation	14	70	16	54	24	—

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County	
	Mansfield, OH MSA	Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	52 735	52 735	17 553	1 047	110
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 012	5 012	1 664	46	33
Professional specialty occupations -----	5 815	5 815	2 313	37	—
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 384	1 384	510	21	—
Sales occupations -----	6 091	6 091	2 319	84	5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	7 159	7 159	2 542	130	12
Private household occupations -----	57	57	17	6	—
Protective service occupations -----	838	838	380	6	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	5 911	5 911	2 053	236	32
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	850	850	77	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	7 766	7 766	2 093	168	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	6 630	6 630	2 073	171	28
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 637	2 637	750	89	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 585	2 585	762	45	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	44 441	44 441	17 262	1 040	135
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 339	2 339	1 251	97	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	3 861	3 861	2 135	176	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	4 520	4 520	1 995	184	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	9 147	9 147	3 983	209	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 820	7 820	2 793	154	12
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	8 761	8 761	2 599	119	50
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	5 890	5 890	1 772	95	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 306	1 306	433	6	—
\$100,000 or more -----	797	797	301	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	27 786	27 786	23 198	17 072	22 708
Mean (dollars) -----	33 037	33 037	29 215	22 207	25 392
Families -----	32 748	32 748	11 005	697	110
Median income (dollars) -----	33 266	33 266	29 619	23 588	28 214
Per capita income (dollars) -----	12 812	12 812	12 516	8 925	6 671
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	44 441	44 441	17 262	1 040	135
With earnings -----	35 026	35 026	12 642	714	96
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	34 253	34 253	30 544	25 537	24 239
With Social Security income -----	12 260	12 260	5 464	300	32
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 805	7 805	7 645	8 116	9 940
With public assistance income -----	2 904	2 904	1 519	95	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 816	3 816	3 639	4 306	1 357
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	38 074	38 074	35 416	25 784	28 033
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	36 217	36 217	30 904	21 110	27 290
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	41 110	41 110	39 588	29 167	27 990
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	40 885	40 885	37 065	25 899	27 358
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	18 977	18 977	17 858	13 199	26 900
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	14 644	14 644	12 322	10 881	26 900
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families -----	32 748	32 748	11 005	697	110
Householder worked in 1989 -----	26 427	26 427	8 449	482	62
With related children under 18 years -----	16 127	16 127	5 317	346	46
With related children under 5 years -----	6 275	6 275	2 212	125	12
Married-couple families -----	27 787	27 787	8 776	498	98
Householder worked in 1989 -----	22 918	22 918	6 981	373	57
With related children under 18 years -----	12 962	12 962	3 887	208	41
With related children under 5 years -----	5 169	5 169	1 706	56	12
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 883	3 883	1 850	149	5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 689	2 689	1 245	67	5
With related children under 18 years -----	2 563	2 563	1 244	113	5
With related children under 5 years -----	872	872	452	60	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	14 008	14 008	7 497	425	32
Nonfamily householder -----	11 693	11 693	6 257	343	25
65 years and over -----	5 257	5 257	2 887	165	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	113 020	113 020	39 347	2 558	335
Persons under 18 years -----	29 306	29 306	9 277	674	83
Related children under 18 years -----	29 207	29 207	9 217	674	83
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	21 524	21 524	6 398	476	71
Persons 65 years and over -----	14 823	14 823	6 622	390	35
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	2 331	2 331	1 277	113	20
Percent below poverty level -----	7.1	7.1	11.6	16.2	18.2
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 135	1 135	599	36	7
With related children under 18 years -----	1 862	1 862	1 033	89	20
With related children under 5 years -----	896	896	471	43	7
Married-couple families -----	1 131	1 131	554	49	20
Householder worked in 1989 -----	620	620	288	26	7
With related children under 18 years -----	765	765	354	30	20
With related children under 5 years -----	372	372	149	7	7
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 097	1 097	661	64	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	478	478	295	10	—
With related children under 18 years -----	1 008	1 008	617	59	—
With related children under 5 years -----	489	489	298	36	—
Unrelated individuals -----	2 988	2 988	1 686	116	11
Nonfamily householder -----	2 052	2 052	1 141	77	11
65 years and over -----	1 281	1 281	724	43	—
Persons -----	11 030	11 030	5 857	555	76
Percent below poverty level -----	9.8	9.8	14.9	21.7	22.7
Persons under 18 years -----	4 077	4 077	2 062	231	26
Related children under 18 years -----	3 998	3 998	2 008	231	26
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	2 738	2 738	1 323	170	21
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 626	1 626	851	62	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	4 796	4 796	2 599	326	25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	15 631	15 631	7 675	674	76

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	348	1 936	1 360	525	926	29
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	180	71	34	37	17
Professional specialty occupations	12	288	94	21	37	—
Technicians and related support occupations	48	66	37	17	21	—
Sales occupations	61	213	158	32	76	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	41	297	200	41	107	7
Private household occupations	—	—	5	—	6	—
Protective service occupations	7	22	37	8	6	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	89	213	210	102	207	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	12	—	—	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	41	234	109	124	145	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26	231	300	126	142	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	105	85	7	89	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19	75	54	13	45	—
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	416	2 031	1 246	653	911	24
Less than \$5,000	101	174	196	98	92	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	78	283	217	126	147	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	76	317	143	104	159	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	84	556	250	156	190	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	48	255	194	99	138	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13	278	193	55	106	12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16	118	47	15	73	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	42	6	—	6	—
\$100,000 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	11 686	19 148	17 682	14 911	16 891	25 000
Mean (dollars)	14 936	23 653	20 650	17 745	21 656	26 974
Families	284	1 028	781	480	615	18
Median income (dollars)	11 397	26 638	22 844	20 153	22 893	38 571
Per capita income (dollars)	6 249	11 327	8 112	7 015	8 718	5 691
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	416	2 031	1 246	653	911	24
With earnings	292	1 443	944	428	644	18
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 925	24 813	22 179	20 147	24 195	21 389
With Social Security income	111	705	329	171	251	11
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 902	6 716	6 382	7 206	8 094	6 554
With public assistance income	105	234	240	172	80	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 634	3 668	3 048	3 514	4 398	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	15 533	30 294	23 517	19 146	25 081	32 932
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 491	28 439	21 393	16 686	21 081	12 196
Married-couple families (dollars)	21 300	35 207	26 543	22 792	28 203	32 932
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 947	37 421	26 648	21 628	25 924	12 196
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 002	19 680	14 637	10 816	13 300	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 776	12 706	5 210	6 999	10 581	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	284	1 028	781	480	615	18
Householder worked in 1989	179	810	622	284	418	12
With related children under 18 years	205	554	474	311	304	11
With related children under 5 years	86	195	241	119	111	5
Married-couple families	169	729	566	320	441	18
Householder worked in 1989	122	590	483	204	323	12
With related children under 18 years	90	355	354	186	191	11
With related children under 5 years	24	131	188	90	56	5
Female householder, no husband present	104	235	200	125	133	—
Householder worked in 1989	52	195	128	55	62	—
With related children under 18 years	104	167	120	99	97	—
With related children under 5 years	57	50	53	29	55	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	165	1 209	732	216	372	6
Nonfamily householder	132	1 003	465	173	296	6
65 years and over	27	460	221	77	137	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 019	4 113	3 137	1 651	2 237	76
Persons under 18 years	319	977	932	496	567	22
Related children under 18 years	319	977	878	496	567	22
Related children 5 to 17 years	195	697	601	363	393	15
Persons 65 years and over	75	722	348	215	341	6
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	140	138	194	171	102	6
Percent below poverty level	49.3	13.4	24.8	35.6	16.6	33.3
Householder worked in 1989	60	89	107	54	36	—
With related children under 18 years	135	116	165	145	78	6
With related children under 5 years	77	21	89	32	38	—
Married-couple families	47	39	83	80	49	6
Householder worked in 1989	25	29	58	28	26	—
With related children under 18 years	42	17	59	54	30	6
With related children under 5 years	19	9	36	12	7	—
Female householder, no husband present	82	81	111	81	53	—
Householder worked in 1989	30	60	49	26	10	—
With related children under 18 years	82	81	106	81	48	—
With related children under 5 years	53	12	53	20	31	—
Unrelated individuals	69	226	266	66	111	—
Nonfamily householder	53	164	106	28	72	—
65 years and over	27	107	66	18	43	—
Persons	525	686	879	632	497	28
Percent below poverty level	51.5	16.7	28.0	38.3	22.2	36.8
Persons under 18 years	249	213	373	273	189	15
Related children under 18 years	249	213	319	273	189	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	133	159	211	227	139	15
Persons 65 years and over	27	107	84	34	62	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	271	325	482	311	292	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	582	910	1 212	694	616	28

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County	
	Mansfield, OH MSA	Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	9 811	9 811	9 179	505	1 287
Native	9 794	9 794	9 162	505	1 270
Foreign born	17	17	17	—	17
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	24	24	24	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	8 993	8 993	8 413	467	1 287
Speak a language other than English	372	372	352	21	208
Do not speak English "very well"	117	117	97	14	34
In linguistically isolated households	45	45	45	7	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 750	2 750	2 618	144	171
Preprimary school	207	207	195	—	—
Public school	173	173	161	—	—
Elementary or high school	2 096	2 096	1 988	126	103
Public school	2 039	2 039	1 931	126	72
College	447	447	435	18	68
Public college	366	366	354	18	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	5 483	5 483	5 074	295	693
Less than 9th grade	674	674	636	14	7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 504	1 504	1 441	59	292
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 955	1 955	1 850	181	207
Some college, no degree	901	901	802	19	164
Associate degree	257	257	223	15	23
Bachelor's degree	134	134	107	7	—
Graduate or professional degree	58	58	15	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.3	60.3	59.1	75.3	56.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.4	—
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 578	1 578	1 609	2 616	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	8 993	8 993	8 413	467	1 287
Same house	4 454	4 454	4 172	275	242
Different house in United States	4 479	4 479	4 183	192	1 036
Central city of this MSA/PM5A	2 579	2 579	2 496	156	30
Remainder of this MSA/PM5A	164	164	125	7	—
Different MSA/PM5A	1 519	1 519	1 355	4	951
Not in an MSA/PM5A	217	217	207	25	55
Abroad	60	60	58	—	9
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	2 974	2 974	2 676	226	—
Car, truck, or van	2 685	2 685	2 387	213	—
Drive alone	2 205	2 205	1 907	167	—
Carpooled	480	480	480	46	—
Public transportation	88	88	88	—	—
Other means	176	176	176	13	—
Worked at home	25	25	25	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	14.0	13.9	12.3	—
Worked in MSA/PM5A of residence	2 812	2 812	2 522	212	—
Central city	2 057	2 057	1 868	160	—
Outside central city	755	755	654	52	—
Worked outside MSA/PM5A of residence	162	162	154	14	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	7 253	7 253	6 752	373	1 287
In labor force	3 773	3 773	3 387	243	—
Employed	3 025	3 025	2 714	226	—
Unemployed	739	739	664	17	—
Percent of civilian labor force	19.6	19.6	19.7	7.0	—
Females 16 years and over	3 220	3 220	2 987	203	—
Employed	1 557	1 557	1 429	118	—
Unemployed	300	300	268	10	—
With own children under 6 years	506	506	480	39	—
In labor force	304	304	278	17	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	636	636	599	61	—
In labor force	483	483	446	53	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	730	730	659	34	77
Not enrolled in school	201	201	179	12	77
Unemployed or not in labor force	153	153	131	—	77
Not high school graduate	114	114	92	—	77
Employed	6	6	6	—	—
Unemployed	9	9	9	—	—
Not in labor force	99	99	77	—	77
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 392	4 392	4 032	251	593
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 398	3 398	3 118	206	556
50 to 52 weeks	2 017	2 017	1 798	170	78
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 176	5 176	4 768	364	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	453	453	442	106	—
With a mobility limitation	207	207	207	37	—
In labor force	11	11	11	—	—
With a self-care limitation	388	388	377	90	—
With a work disability	730	730	676	71	—
In labor force	241	241	187	24	—
Prevented from working	480	480	480	47	—
No work disability	4 446	4 446	4 092	293	—
In labor force	3 433	3 433	3 118	219	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	694	694	620	9	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	166	166	160	—	—
With a mobility limitation	104	104	98	—	—
With a self-care limitation	129	129	125	—	—

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	1 443	542	1 796	2 002	505	1 287
Native	1 443	542	1 796	2 002	505	1 270
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	17
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	10	—	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 292	481	1 583	1 815	467	1 287
Speak a language other than English	7	6	39	55	21	208
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	31	11	14	34
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	31	—	7	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	400	167	655	630	144	171
Preprimary school	55	—	27	65	—	—
Public school	42	—	27	52	—	—
Elementary or high school	256	159	518	497	126	103
Public school	249	159	518	484	126	72
College	89	8	110	68	18	68
Public college	80	8	96	49	18	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	809	305	904	1 123	295	693
Less than 9th grade	81	40	143	249	14	7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	149	53	264	329	59	292
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	314	103	349	341	181	207
Some college, no degree	213	44	109	137	19	164
Associate degree	39	65	8	47	15	23
Bachelor's degree	13	—	23	20	7	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	8	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.6	69.5	55.0	48.5	75.3	56.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.6	—	3.4	1.8	2.4	—
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 692	2 040	1 322	1 701	2 616	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	1 292	481	1 583	1 815	467	1 287
Some house	721	100	904	1 133	275	242
Different house in United States	561	381	648	674	192	1 036
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	447	300	504	563	156	30
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5	22	62	13	7	—
Different MSA/PMSA	97	59	73	59	4	951
Not in on MSA/PMSA	12	—	9	39	25	55
Abroad	10	—	31	8	—	9
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	473	176	624	643	226	—
Car, truck, or van	408	162	553	557	213	—
Drive alone	331	162	400	439	167	—
Carpooled	77	—	153	118	46	—
Public transportation	—	—	46	29	—	—
Other means	65	14	25	48	13	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	9	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.9	12.6	11.2	14.0	12.3	—
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	463	170	584	586	212	—
Central city	305	134	453	444	160	—
Outside central city	158	36	131	142	52	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	10	6	40	57	14	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	1 036	322	1 198	1 416	373	1 287
In labor force	669	229	821	803	243	—
Employed	474	176	636	651	226	—
Unemployed	186	53	185	152	17	—
Percent of civilian labor force	28.2	23.1	22.5	18.9	7.0	—
Females 16 years and over	540	191	697	795	203	—
Employed	251	95	373	369	118	—
Unemployed	45	21	71	92	10	—
With own children under 6 years	97	33	116	112	39	—
In labor force	42	33	59	89	17	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	85	36	147	155	61	—
In labor force	68	36	127	97	53	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	131	—	198	146	34	77
Not enrolled in school	39	—	—	12	12	77
Unemployed or not in labor force	39	—	—	—	—	77
Not high school graduate	9	—	—	—	—	77
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	77
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	589	211	866	826	251	593
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	446	169	590	637	206	556
50 to 52 weeks	301	117	420	376	170	78
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	856	272	1 147	1 213	364	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	19	32	102	106	—
With a mobility limitation	25	19	11	69	37	—
In labor force	—	—	—	8	—	—
With a self-care limitation	49	19	21	80	90	—
With a work disability	107	27	122	213	71	—
In labor force	40	8	63	35	24	—
Prevented from working	67	19	50	178	47	—
No work disability	749	245	1 025	1 000	293	—
In labor force	595	221	751	735	219	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	161	30	51	203	9	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	20	27	36	—	—
With a mobility limitation	32	—	8	30	—	—
With a self-care limitation	24	20	27	25	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richmond County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richmond County	
	Mansfield, OH MSA	Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	3 025	3 025	2 714	226
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	158	158	113	15
Professional specialty occupations -----	139	139	105	—
Technicians and related support occupations -----	59	59	52	28
Sales occupations -----	193	193	171	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	427	427	404	4
Private household occupations -----	12	12	12	—
Protective service occupations -----	119	119	114	18
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	503	503	463	32
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	378	378	305	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	608	608	564	62
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	161	161	156	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	268	268	255	12
INCOME IN 1989				
Households -----	3 099	3 099	2 869	211
Less than \$5,000 -----	476	476	476	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	496	496	496	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	334	334	308	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	566	566	532	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	371	371	371	18
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	436	436	396	54
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	336	336	240	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	67	67	40	9
\$100,000 or more -----	17	17	10	—
Median (dollars) -----	18 302	18 302	17 122	18 393
Mean (dollars) -----	24 792	24 792	22 762	24 247
Families -----	2 073	2 073	1 895	145
Median income (dollars) -----	22 324	22 324	20 176	22 708
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 239	8 239	7 566	9 822
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households -----	3 099	3 099	2 869	211
With earnings -----	2 327	2 327	2 127	167
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	27 986	27 986	26 035	27 141
With Social Security income -----	661	661	604	36
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 242	6 242	6 106	9 170
With public assistance income -----	781	781	781	61
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 969	3 969	3 969	4 082
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars) -----	27 113	27 113	24 825	24 778
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	25 606	25 606	23 207	23 285
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	36 284	36 284	33 283	38 023
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	38 628	38 628	36 370	44 465
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	15 701	15 701	15 666	19 007
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	11 803	11 803	11 731	12 881
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families -----	2 073	2 073	1 895	145
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 382	1 382	1 227	107
With related children under 18 years -----	1 294	1 294	1 196	115
With related children under 5 years -----	512	512	480	46
Married-couple families -----	1 034	1 034	882	44
Householder worked in 1989 -----	795	795	666	44
With related children under 18 years -----	605	605	525	34
With related children under 5 years -----	208	208	178	6
Female householder, no husband present -----	890	890	875	101
Householder worked in 1989 -----	477	477	462	63
With related children under 18 years -----	640	640	633	81
With related children under 5 years -----	277	277	275	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 432	1 432	1 335	89
Nonfamily householder -----	1 026	1 026	974	66
65 years and over -----	295	295	270	9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	8 234	8 234	7 623	502
Persons under 18 years -----	2 698	2 698	2 509	151
Related children under 18 years -----	2 661	2 661	2 492	147
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 891	1 891	1 774	112
Persons 65 years and over -----	694	694	620	9
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families -----	566	566	556	56
Percent below poverty level -----	27.3	27.3	29.3	38.6
Householder worked in 1989 -----	187	187	177	29
With related children under 18 years -----	494	494	484	56
With related children under 5 years -----	227	227	227	25
Married-couple families -----	142	142	132	6
Householder worked in 1989 -----	81	81	71	6
With related children under 18 years -----	111	111	101	6
With related children under 5 years -----	55	55	55	6
Female householder, no husband present -----	424	424	424	50
Householder worked in 1989 -----	106	106	106	23
With related children under 18 years -----	383	383	383	50
With related children under 5 years -----	172	172	172	19
Unrelated individuals -----	503	503	471	42
Nonfamily householder -----	273	273	273	26
65 years and over -----	141	141	137	9
Persons -----	2 531	2 531	2 485	213
Percent below poverty level -----	30.7	30.7	32.6	42.4
Persons under 18 years -----	1 184	1 184	1 160	87
Related children under 18 years -----	1 147	1 147	1 143	83
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	786	786	784	62
Persons 65 years and over -----	177	177	173	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	1 550	1 550	1 518	95
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	3 182	3 182	3 136	234

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	474	176	636	651	226	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	17	—	8	29	15	—
Professional specialty occupations	15	—	8	22	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	9	—	—	15	28	—
Sales occupations	28	27	32	31	15	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	40	39	136	101	4	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	12	—	—
Protective service occupations	22	8	12	26	18	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	65	37	136	108	32	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	49	37	85	55	24	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	108	14	160	146	62	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	41	8	8	35	16	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	80	6	51	71	12	—
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	546	196	555	721	211	—
Less than \$5,000	88	36	59	136	36	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	98	49	45	124	58	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	88	30	54	103	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	70	38	158	140	27	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	67	24	140	50	18	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	9	49	102	54	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	66	10	50	61	9	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	—	—	5	9	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 924	11 548	22 287	14 848	18 393	—
Mean (dollars)	22 511	17 005	23 598	21 227	24 247	—
Families	355	90	390	529	145	—
Median income (dollars)	17 212	22 917	17 639	16 417	22 708	—
Per capita income (dollars)	8 463	6 669	7 401	7 637	9 822	3 184
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	546	196	555	721	211	—
With earnings	388	132	488	511	167	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 778	21 469	23 942	24 616	27 141	—
With Social Security income	147	56	52	186	36	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 273	4 321	5 295	6 241	9 170	—
With public assistance income	161	56	134	180	61	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 345	2 854	4 302	3 408	4 082	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	25 627	22 665	20 959	23 510	24 778	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 196	17 836	20 113	21 129	23 285	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 046	31 556	28 252	29 761	38 023	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 270	28 894	28 568	33 434	44 465	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 465	4 109	14 861	14 514	19 007	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 960	4 109	13 306	10 092	12 881	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	355	90	390	529	145	—
Householder worked in 1989	187	69	252	342	107	—
With related children under 18 years	191	72	265	309	115	—
With related children under 5 years	100	31	110	99	46	—
Married-couple families	139	52	163	264	44	—
Householder worked in 1989	74	52	127	185	44	—
With related children under 18 years	60	43	95	154	34	—
With related children under 5 years	16	10	41	49	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	185	29	209	224	101	—
Householder worked in 1989	82	8	107	137	63	—
With related children under 18 years	131	29	159	149	81	—
With related children under 5 years	84	21	58	50	40	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	261	138	303	240	89	—
Nonfamily householder	191	106	165	192	66	—
65 years and over	72	30	—	74	9	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 342	522	1 699	2 002	502	—
Persons under 18 years	355	220	630	645	151	—
Related children under 18 years	355	220	617	645	147	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	204	159	439	458	112	—
Persons 65 years and over	161	30	51	203	9	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	100	43	102	156	56	—
Percent below poverty level	28.2	47.8	26.2	29.5	38.6	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	22	20	46	29	—
With related children under 18 years	84	43	85	125	56	—
With related children under 5 years	48	21	40	51	25	—
Married-couple families	13	14	21	55	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	14	12	16	6	—
With related children under 18 years	7	14	12	39	6	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	26	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	87	29	81	101	50	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	8	8	30	23	—
With related children under 18 years	77	29	73	86	50	—
With related children under 5 years	48	21	40	25	19	—
Unrelated individuals	96	53	92	83	42	—
Nonfamily householder	58	27	27	55	26	—
65 years and over	34	10	—	34	9	—
Persons	454	239	485	642	213	—
Percent below poverty level	33.8	45.8	28.5	32.1	42.4	—
Persons under 18 years	173	131	267	295	87	—
Related children under 18 years	173	131	254	295	83	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	93	95	182	192	62	—
Persons 65 years and over	40	10	17	47	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	227	130	279	428	95	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	585	268	706	845	234	—

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	675	675
Native	268	268
Foreign born	407	407
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	48	48
Persons 5 years and over	568	568
Speak a language other than English	356	356
Do not speak English "very well"	189	189
In linguistically isolated households	149	149
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	231	231
Preprimary school	29	29
Public school	15	15
Elementary or high school	186	186
Public school	154	154
College	16	16
Public college	16	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	342	342
Less than 9th grade	40	40
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	36	36
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	112	112
Some college, no degree	16	16
Associate degree	13	13
Bachelor's degree	61	61
Graduate or professional degree	64	64
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.8	77.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.5	36.5
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	929	929
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	568	568
Some house	297	297
Different house in United States	169	169
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	65	65
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	25	25
Different MSA/PMSA	55	55
Not in on MSA/PMSA	24	24
Abroad	102	102
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	276	276
Car, truck, or van	233	233
Drove alone	210	210
Carpooled	23	23
Public transportation	8	8
Other means	35	35
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	13.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	231	231
Central city	160	160
Outside central city	71	71
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	45	45
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	471	471
In labor force	306	306
Employed	276	276
Unemployed	30	30
Percent of civilian labor force	9.8	9.8
Females 16 years and over	298	298
Employed	144	144
Unemployed	8	8
With own children under 6 years	73	73
In labor force	29	29
With own children 6 to 17 years only	59	59
In labor force	35	35
Persons 16 to 19 years	104	104
Not enrolled in school	6	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	333	333
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	257	257
50 to 52 weeks	146	146
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	457	457
With a mobility or self-care limitation	34	34
With a mobility limitation	5	5
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	34	34
With a work disability	21	21
In labor force	1	1
Prevented from working	20	20
No work disability	436	436
In labor force	305	305
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5	5
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5
With a mobility limitation	5	5
With a self-care limitation	5	5

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	276	276
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	32	32
Professional specialty occupations	84	84
Technicians and related support occupations	9	9
Sales occupations	27	27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	29	29
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	40	40
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	29	29
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	9
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	164	164
Less than \$5,000	6	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	30
\$25,000 to \$34,999	45	45
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21	21
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30	30
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	27	27
Median (dollars)	33 571	33 571
Mean (dollars)	106 117	106 117
Families		
Median income (dollars)	36 250	36 250
Per capita income (dollars)	27 322	27 322
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	164	164
With earnings	151	151
Mean earnings (dollars)	108 315	108 315
With Social Security income	22	22
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	1 132	1 132
With public assistance income	7	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 008	4 008
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	122 579	122 579
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	157 219	157 219
Married-couple families (dollars)	133 458	133 458
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	166 355	166 355
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 480	20 480
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 828	35 828
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	135	135
Householder worked in 1989	122	122
With related children under 18 years	100	100
With related children under 5 years	61	61
Married-couple families	122	122
Householder worked in 1989	122	122
With related children under 18 years	93	93
With related children under 5 years	54	54
Female householder, no husband present	13	13
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	7	7
With related children under 5 years	7	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	39	39
Nonfamily householder	29	29
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	666	666
Persons under 18 years	270	270
Related children under 18 years	270	270
Related children 5 to 17 years	163	163
Persons 65 years and over	5	5
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	11	11
Percent below poverty level	8.1	8.1
Householder worked in 1989	5	5
With related children under 18 years	5	5
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Married-couple families	5	5
Householder worked in 1989	5	5
With related children under 18 years	5	5
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Female householder, no husband present	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	15	15
Nonfamily householder	7	7
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	55	55
Percent below poverty level	8.3	8.3
Persons under 18 years	10	10
Related children under 18 years	10	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	6	6
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	20	20
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	55	55

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	905	905	407
Native	832	832	395
Foreign born	73	73	12
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	6	6	6
Persons 5 years and over	800	800	365
Speak a language other than English	245	245	139
Do not speak English "very well"	102	102	67
In linguistically isolated households	23	23	23
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	269	269	83
Preprimary school	24	24	—
Public school	12	12	—
Elementary or high school	213	213	73
Public school	204	204	73
College	32	32	10
Public college	22	22	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	417	417	210
Less than 9th grade	75	75	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	64	64	56
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	172	172	107
Some college, no degree	64	64	—
Associate degree	25	25	5
Bachelor's degree	17	17	9
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.7	66.7	57.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.1	4.1	4.3
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 222	1 222	1 173
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	800	800	365
Same house	423	423	195
Different house in United States	356	356	160
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	128	128	67
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	93	93	7
Different MSA/PMSA	135	135	86
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—
Abroad	21	21	10
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	301	301	111
Car, truck, or van	273	273	95
Drove alone	265	265	95
Carpooled	8	8	—
Public transportation	5	5	—
Other means	17	17	10
Worked at home	6	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	19.5	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	268	268	91
Central city	131	131	61
Outside central city	137	137	30
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	33	33	20
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	625	625	318
In labor force	348	348	127
Employed	313	313	111
Unemployed	35	35	16
Percent of civilian labor force	10.1	10.1	12.6
Females 16 years and over	312	312	120
Employed	206	206	62
Unemployed	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	48	48	17
In labor force	20	20	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	103	103	50
In labor force	82	82	29
Persons 16 to 19 years	62	62	33
Not enrolled in school	7	7	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	418	418	177
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	289	289	111
50 to 52 weeks	197	197	70
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	511	511	216
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16	16	16
With a mobility limitation	8	8	8
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	16	16	16
With a work disability	13	13	8
In labor force	—	—	—
Prevented from working	8	8	8
No work disability	498	498	208
In labor force	343	343	127
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	25	25	13
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6	6
With a mobility limitation	6	6	6
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monsfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	313	313	111
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	7	7	—
Professional specialty occupations-----	30	30	—
Technicians and related support occupations-----	12	12	7
Sales occupations-----	33	33	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	74	74	27
Private household occupations-----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations-----	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	16	16	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	31	31	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	71	71	29
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	7	7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	32	32	7
INCOME IN 1989			
Households-----	194	194	102
less than \$5,000-----	33	33	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	12	12	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	2	2	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	43	43	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	66	66	32
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	22	22	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	14	14	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more-----	2	2	—
Median (dollars)-----	25 700	25 700	21 563
Mean (dollars)-----	25 918	25 918	20 783
Families-----	169	169	85
Median income (dollars)-----	25 536	25 536	21 094
Per capita income (dollars)-----	7 315	7 315	5 973
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households-----	194	194	102
With earnings-----	165	165	80
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	27 040	27 040	24 915
With Social Security income-----	14	14	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	8 689	8 689	7 420
With public assistance income-----	33	33	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	2 490	2 490	2 490
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)-----	26 034	26 034	20 118
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	25 760	25 760	21 082
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	28 205	28 205	27 076
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	27 323	27 323	27 076
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	20 562	20 562	8 484
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	22 583	22 583	8 739
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families-----	169	169	85
Householder worked in 1989-----	140	140	63
With related children under 18 years-----	129	129	79
With related children under 5 years-----	56	56	33
Married-couple families-----	117	117	47
Householder worked in 1989-----	94	94	31
With related children under 18 years-----	83	83	47
With related children under 5 years-----	36	36	16
Female householder, no husband present-----	45	45	31
Householder worked in 1989-----	39	39	25
With related children under 18 years-----	39	39	25
With related children under 5 years-----	20	20	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	55	55	35
Nonfamily householder-----	25	25	17
65 years and over-----	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	816	816	318
Persons under 18 years-----	329	329	115
Related children under 18 years-----	329	329	115
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	224	224	73
Persons 65 years and over-----	25	25	13
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families-----	45	45	39
Percent below poverty level-----	26.6	26.6	45.9
Householder worked in 1989-----	23	23	17
With related children under 18 years-----	39	39	33
With related children under 5 years-----	17	17	17
Married-couple families-----	22	22	16
Householder worked in 1989-----	6	6	—
With related children under 18 years-----	22	22	16
With related children under 5 years-----	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present-----	23	23	23
Householder worked in 1989-----	17	17	17
With related children under 18 years-----	17	17	17
With related children under 5 years-----	17	17	17
Unrelated individuals-----	14	14	10
Nonfamily householder-----	10	10	10
65 years and over-----	—	—	—
Persons-----	167	167	141
Percent below poverty level-----	20.5	20.5	44.3
Persons under 18 years-----	75	75	59
Related children under 18 years-----	75	75	59
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	49	49	33
Persons 65 years and over-----	6	6	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	89	89	85
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	195	195	148

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	114 521	114 521	40 564
Native	112 508	112 508	39 451
Foreign born	2 013	2 013	1 113
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	350	350	149
Persons 5 years and over	106 819	106 819	37 711
Speak a language other than English	4 358	4 358	1 801
Do not speak English "very well"	1 698	1 698	513
In linguistically isolated households	779	779	230
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 312	26 312	8 281
Preprimary school	1 628	1 628	631
Public school	1 020	1 020	341
Elementary or high school	19 938	19 938	6 010
Public school	18 130	18 130	5 213
College	4 746	4 746	1 640
Public college	3 678	3 678	1 267
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	74 983	74 983	27 091
Less than 9th grade	7 116	7 116	2 955
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 988	11 988	4 713
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 778	31 778	9 855
Some college, no degree	11 063	11 063	4 266
Associate degree	3 947	3 947	1 279
Bachelor's degree	6 429	6 429	2 821
Graduate or professional degree	2 662	2 662	1 202
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.5	74.5	71.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	12.1	14.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 365	1 365	1 275
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	106 819	106 819	37 711
Same house	63 530	63 530	19 923
Different house in United States	43 088	43 088	17 708
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 216	14 216	8 716
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 194	16 194	3 543
Different MSA/PMSA	7 374	7 374	3 554
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 304	5 304	1 895
Abroad	201	201	80
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	51 533	51 533	17 103
Car, truck, or van	48 117	48 117	15 853
Drove alone	43 260	43 260	14 122
Carpooled	4 857	4 857	1 731
Public transportation	303	303	212
Other means	1 640	1 640	737
Worked at home	1 473	1 473	301
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	17.5	16.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	45 414	45 414	15 773
Central city	25 620	25 620	11 851
Outside central city	19 794	19 794	3 922
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6 119	6 119	1 330
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	88 406	88 406	32 142
In labor force	55 961	55 961	18 759
Employed	52 489	52 489	17 453
Unemployed	3 382	3 382	1 265
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.1	6.8
Females 16 years and over	46 240	46 240	17 085
Employed	23 075	23 075	7 963
Unemployed	1 441	1 441	546
With own children under 6 years	6 716	6 716	2 403
In labor force	3 994	3 994	1 416
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 293	8 293	2 497
In labor force	5 958	5 958	1 731
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 357	6 357	2 004
Not enrolled in school	1 622	1 622	644
Unemployed or not in labor force	633	633	311
Not high school graduate	668	668	298
Employed	308	308	78
Unemployed	92	92	57
Not in labor force	268	268	163
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 395	60 395	20 857
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 860	46 860	16 195
50 to 52 weeks	34 381	34 381	11 444
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	71 620	71 620	24 153
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 023	3 023	1 207
With a mobility limitation	1 685	1 685	741
In labor force	414	414	187
With a self-care limitation	2 092	2 092	783
With a work disability	6 222	6 222	2 805
In labor force	2 372	2 372	1 014
Prevented from working	3 180	3 180	1 451
No work disability	65 398	65 398	21 348
In labor force	51 896	51 896	16 982
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 798	14 798	6 609
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 752	2 752	1 168
With a mobility limitation	2 161	2 161	887
With a self-care limitation	1 565	1 565	620

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	52 489	52 489	17 453
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 005	5 005	1 664
Professional specialty occupations -----	5 796	5 796	2 313
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 372	1 372	503
Sales occupations -----	6 058	6 058	2 300
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	7 117	7 117	2 526
Private household occupations -----	57	57	17
Protective service occupations -----	838	838	380
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	5 895	5 895	2 045
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	850	850	77
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	7 742	7 742	2 079
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	6 576	6 576	2 044
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 630	2 630	750
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 553	2 553	755
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	44 290	44 290	17 183
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 329	2 329	1 241
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	3 849	3 849	2 129
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	4 518	4 518	1 995
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	9 104	9 104	3 961
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 766	7 766	2 761
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	8 747	8 747	2 599
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	5 876	5 876	1 763
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 306	1 306	433
\$100,000 or more -----	795	795	301
Median (dollars) -----	27 811	27 811	23 182
Mean (dollars) -----	33 054	33 054	29 232
Families -----	32 622	32 622	10 943
Median income (dollars) -----	33 312	33 312	29 691
Per capita income (dollars) -----	12 842	12 842	12 553
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	44 290	44 290	17 183
With earnings -----	34 898	34 898	12 584
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	34 270	34 270	30 540
With Social Security income -----	12 246	12 246	5 458
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 804	7 804	7 645
With public assistance income -----	2 894	2 894	1 509
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 828	3 828	3 660
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	38 109	38 109	35 469
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	36 256	36 256	30 935
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	41 151	41 151	39 631
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	40 953	40 953	37 139
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	18 890	18 890	17 883
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	14 427	14 427	12 267
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families -----	32 767	32 767	11 137
Householder worked in 1989 -----	26 492	26 492	8 573
With related children under 18 years -----	16 140	16 140	5 393
With related children under 5 years -----	6 272	6 272	2 212
Married-couple families -----	27 526	27 526	8 605
Householder worked in 1989 -----	22 813	22 813	6 925
With related children under 18 years -----	12 818	12 818	3 780
With related children under 5 years -----	5 073	5 073	1 604
Female householder, no husband present -----	4 108	4 108	2 109
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 812	2 812	1 389
With related children under 18 years -----	2 721	2 721	1 439
With related children under 5 years -----	941	941	530
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	13 987	13 987	7 460
Nonfamily householder -----	11 620	11 620	6 178
65 years and over -----	5 101	5 101	2 737
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	112 584	112 584	39 318
Persons under 18 years -----	29 143	29 143	9 237
Related children under 18 years -----	29 026	29 026	9 179
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	21 391	21 391	6 375
Persons 65 years and over -----	14 600	14 600	6 470
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	2 302	2 302	1 252
Percent below poverty level -----	7.1	7.1	11.4
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 148	1 148	610
With related children under 18 years -----	1 856	1 856	1 036
With related children under 5 years -----	905	905	481
Married-couple families -----	1 054	1 054	466
Householder worked in 1989 -----	628	628	292
With related children under 18 years -----	717	717	300
With related children under 5 years -----	364	364	141
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 137	1 137	716
Householder worked in 1989 -----	475	475	294
With related children under 18 years -----	1 052	1 052	676
With related children under 5 years -----	508	508	318
Unrelated individuals -----	3 008	3 008	1 696
Nonfamily householder -----	2 018	2 018	1 125
65 years and over -----	1 241	1 241	693
Persons -----	10 975	10 975	5 812
Percent below poverty level -----	9.7	9.7	14.8
Persons under 18 years -----	4 099	4 099	2 073
Related children under 18 years -----	4 002	4 002	2 021
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	2 729	2 729	1 325
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 569	1 569	803
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	4 879	4 879	2 674
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	15 568	15 568	7 645

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County						
		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
All housing units	50 350	50 350	21 909	1 349	2 222	2 495	1 690	1 100	887	129
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	544	544	103	—	—	22	5	30	—	—
1985 to 1988	1 697	1 697	595	—	122	231	43	50	5	—
1980 to 1984	2 724	2 724	1 097	42	73	219	52	42	27	13
1970 to 1979	8 985	8 985	3 078	9	383	571	59	255	91	20
1960 to 1969	9 254	9 254	3 052	125	448	550	279	177	135	22
1950 to 1959	9 355	9 355	4 014	372	557	572	346	351	296	16
1940 to 1949	6 166	6 166	3 847	242	339	165	509	109	207	47
1939 or earlier	11 625	11 625	6 123	559	300	165	397	86	126	11
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	447	447	280	8	—	9	—	—	3	—
1 bedroom	4 514	4 514	3 136	108	128	334	131	25	35	10
2 bedrooms	14 103	14 103	7 338	488	837	1 011	461	572	392	31
3 bedrooms	23 753	23 753	8 584	635	1 046	964	722	422	363	78
4 bedrooms	6 440	6 440	2 281	110	191	167	293	68	71	10
5 or more bedrooms	1 093	1 093	290	—	20	10	83	13	23	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	91	91	71	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	96	96	66	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	16	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	49 986	49 986	21 779	1 339	2 170	2 474	1 681	1 087	874	129
Source of water, public system or private company	34 881	34 881	21 356	1 227	1 025	2 281	1 657	754	557	15
Sewage disposal, public sewer	34 056	34 056	21 581	1 191	599	2 269	1 622	970	817	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities	366	366	75	10	8	—	5	—	13	—
Owner-occupied housing units	152	152	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	79	79	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	47 573	47 573	20 197	1 248	2 152	2 391	1 619	1 039	819	124
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	31 131	31 131	16 440	1 207	1 805	1 362	1 520	841	723	39
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 297	1 297	156	6	59	52	8	27	—	—
Electricity	7 189	7 189	2 995	10	105	802	50	104	5	3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5 473	5 473	280	21	151	141	—	18	9	82
All other fuels	2 463	2 463	306	4	32	34	41	49	82	—
No fuel used	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4 180	4 180	2 913	161	99	164	80	59	112	—
1	15 460	15 460	8 075	452	745	1 035	611	419	275	61
2	18 957	18 957	6 814	417	996	904	672	361	259	58
3 or more	8 976	8 976	2 395	218	312	288	256	200	173	5
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	33 687	33 687	11 720	867	1 660	1 370	1 183	746	703	86
1989 to March 1990	2 968	2 968	1 165	56	166	156	90	89	62	—
1985 to 1988	6 997	6 997	2 386	141	466	303	307	197	110	—
1980 to 1984	4 516	4 516	1 587	94	163	161	184	100	90	9
1970 to 1979	8 778	8 778	2 873	245	367	336	290	163	182	10
1969 or earlier	10 428	10 428	3 709	331	498	414	312	197	259	67
Renter-occupied housing units	13 886	13 886	8 477	381	492	1 021	436	293	116	38
1989 to March 1990	5 246	5 246	3 224	150	180	566	104	125	53	8
1985 to 1988	5 295	5 295	3 159	167	218	314	220	104	24	10
1980 to 1984	2 023	2 023	1 230	37	46	93	38	50	26	10
1970 to 1979	981	981	703	9	15	48	41	14	7	10
1969 or earlier	341	341	161	18	33	—	33	—	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 911	2 911	1 846	148	141	137	6	166	107	18
Householder 65 years and over	10 833	10 833	5 242	269	436	407	473	154	194	33
Owner-occupied housing units	8 424	8 424	3 574	244	392	314	337	138	176	33
Locking complete plumbing facilities	99	99	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	313	313	213	23	—	—	—	8	12	—
No vehicle available	2 110	2 110	1 334	45	49	84	57	17	92	—
Complete plumbing facilities	47 342	47 342	20 162	1 248	2 152	2 391	1 619	1 039	819	124
1.00 or less persons per room	46 675	46 675	19 865	1 227	2 138	2 358	1 619	978	787	124
1.01 or more persons per room	667	667	297	21	14	33	—	61	32	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	231	231	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	202	202	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 419	37 419	35 232	25 386	27 194	29 585	58 897	24 145	22 739	26 750
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 386	20 386	18 927	13 792	18 419	24 940	27 980	20 875	12 863	18 681
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 468	5 468	3 385	282	264	150	63	191	190	32
Owner-occupied housing units	2 077	2 077	1 007	88	136	72	53	101	143	8
Renter-occupied housing units	3 391	3 391	2 378	194	128	78	10	90	47	24

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County—Con.				Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units	3 587	2 233	1 900	1 981	245	268	1 055	1 350	2 514	2 164
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	42	27	25	31	5	—	20	—	7	—
1985 to 1988	221	134	119	38	—	—	—	—	21	—
1980 to 1984	342	166	121	124	126	34	54	6	163	—
1970 to 1979	1 139	665	557	434	11	—	41	—	375	103
1960 to 1969	969	586	427	434	—	35	97	24	124	101
1950 to 1959	677	322	377	434	—	8	90	143	216	352
1940 to 1949	57	64	83	157	15	76	177	348	597	576
1939 or earlier	140	269	191	329	88	115	576	829	1 011	1 032
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	44	7	—	14	38	5	—	5	106	32
1 bedroom	357	87	33	124	158	53	80	137	746	449
2 bedrooms	655	352	485	254	20	87	388	435	653	598
3 bedrooms	1 758	1 248	1 012	1 193	18	89	480	665	796	874
4 bedrooms	716	467	281	368	11	27	82	82	199	175
5 or more bedrooms	57	72	89	28	—	7	25	26	14	36
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	42	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	17	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	28	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	11	—
Vacant condominium housing units	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	3 570	2 226	1 900	1 975	245	251	1 036	1 345	2 509	2 164
Source of water, public system or private company	2 722	1 607	347	500	234	261	1 041	1 350	2 508	2 164
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 256	1 540	222	499	245	261	1 055	1 350	2 514	2 164
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	16	60	11	—	7	15	7	—	16
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	11	—	—	10	7	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	—	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	3 494	2 202	1 810	1 939	224	225	885	1 236	2 239	1 851
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	2 113	1 121	477	474	70	225	837	1 188	1 784	1 694
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	30	117	116	102	—	—	—	—	—	38
Electricity	989	577	459	465	105	—	23	29	423	83
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	208	268	618	734	12	—	9	—	7	28
All other fuels	144	119	140	164	37	—	16	19	25	8
No fuel used	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	213	49	48	101	115	52	223	165	497	447
1	1 017	570	322	371	76	77	336	493	1 035	697
2	1 500	1 063	838	825	33	89	236	471	588	524
3 or more	764	520	602	642	—	7	90	107	119	183
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 545	1 724	1 629	1 625	29	84	471	760	925	803
1989 to March 1990	250	161	125	119	—	17	20	117	79	119
1985 to 1988	621	502	371	238	—	—	57	177	195	144
1980 to 1984	355	241	226	246	—	33	93	84	151	70
1970 to 1979	657	479	501	429	11	5	120	140	166	275
1969 or earlier	662	341	406	593	18	29	181	242	334	195
Renter-occupied housing units	949	478	181	314	195	141	414	476	1 314	1 048
1989 to March 1990	269	165	53	76	54	50	187	215	506	431
1985 to 1988	338	261	80	98	86	52	127	203	487	362
1980 to 1984	193	46	38	85	46	29	72	17	195	162
1970 to 1979	132	6	6	32	9	10	11	37	109	86
1969 or earlier	17	—	4	23	—	—	17	4	17	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	47	11	6	12	71	100	130	110	238	443
Householder 65 years and over	892	263	337	521	92	25	169	299	663	262
Owner-occupied housing units	524	233	329	383	11	18	144	257	320	190
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	8	—	—	—	29	13	—	—	29	33
No vehicle available	178	29	41	90	47	6	61	89	269	86
Complete plumbing facilities	3 494	2 186	1 802	1 928	224	225	875	1 229	2 239	1 843
1.00 or less persons per room	3 470	2 168	1 783	1 918	224	225	862	1 229	2 211	1 792
1.01 or more persons per room	24	18	19	10	—	—	13	—	28	51
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	16	8	11	—	—	10	7	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	—	16	8	11	—	—	10	7	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	52 099	45 770	47 151	42 346	19 006	21 871	23 887	26 612	30 969	27 555
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 920	28 757	29 773	27 452	11 540	14 497	12 492	16 767	15 207	15 038
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	67	20	41	61	104	85	323	272	404	509
Owner-occupied housing units	67	20	41	61	11	13	87	99	101	40
Renter-occupied housing units	162	40	10	41	93	72	236	173	303	469

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 556	1 212	86	2 295	1 313	1 629	1 553	1 267	653
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	22	—	5	—	—	17
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	231	62	43	—	8	34
1980 to 1984.....	—	42	—	219	5	52	3	46	36
1970 to 1979.....	134	9	—	553	232	48	87	275	212
1960 to 1969.....	270	106	14	471	374	279	182	363	98
1950 to 1959.....	266	304	18	522	421	331	301	376	171
1940 to 1949.....	282	223	31	143	137	501	482	128	36
1939 or earlier.....	604	528	23	134	82	370	498	71	49
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	10	8	—	9	4	—	8	8	—
1 bedroom.....	125	99	23	334	222	126	110	94	19
2 bedrooms.....	648	445	24	994	340	453	513	571	377
3 bedrooms.....	554	556	6	812	567	705	691	486	211
4 bedrooms.....	191	104	21	136	163	288	209	108	37
5 or more bedrooms.....	28	—	12	10	17	57	22	—	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	12	15	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 556	1 202	80	2 288	1 313	1 620	1 548	1 251	646
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 548	1 183	71	2 255	1 300	1 601	1 553	1 118	618
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 548	1 176	80	2 255	1 300	1 611	1 547	1 249	631
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	16	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 380	1 117	86	2 191	1 261	1 558	1 487	1 201	597
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 243	1 082	77	1 266	1 015	1 464	1 410	1 025	444
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	13	6	—	35	15	8	10	5	13
Electricity.....	96	4	9	778	221	50	38	157	98
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	19	21	—	86	10	—	—	14	9
All other fuels.....	9	4	—	26	—	36	19	—	33
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	324	155	6	158	151	80	109	141	40
1.....	587	385	21	968	492	598	554	588	270
2.....	323	387	28	825	476	655	637	344	167
3 or more.....	146	190	31	240	142	225	187	128	120
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	757	771	50	1 191	853	1 127	1 047	709	400
1989 to March 1990.....	18	37	14	148	64	90	104	38	76
1985 to 1988.....	71	141	—	263	203	292	177	124	136
1980 to 1984.....	51	94	11	127	116	184	183	118	37
1970 to 1979.....	208	217	—	306	199	249	258	163	79
1969 or earlier.....	409	282	25	347	271	312	325	266	72
Renter-occupied housing units.....	623	346	36	1 000	408	431	440	492	197
1989 to March 1990.....	166	133	15	552	151	104	177	136	80
1985 to 1988.....	298	149	9	307	134	220	124	221	59
1980 to 1984.....	93	37	5	93	58	33	74	69	44
1970 to 1979.....	38	9	7	48	61	41	49	66	14
1969 or earlier.....	28	18	—	—	4	33	16	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	186	119	24	123	11	6	21	45	130
Householder 65 years and over.....	343	232	11	387	523	473	411	441	95
Owner-occupied housing units.....	299	207	11	294	296	337	343	320	79
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	41	23	—	—	5	—	6	11	8
No vehicle available.....	102	45	—	78	137	57	56	70	13
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 370	1 117	86	2 191	1 261	1 558	1 487	1 201	597
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 327	1 107	72	2 158	1 254	1 558	1 475	1 194	558
1.01 or more persons per room.....	43	10	14	33	7	—	12	7	39
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 766	24 953	24 688	28 572	40 969	56 479	35 907	35 327	22 923
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 483	14 428	21 384	25 128	18 350	28 200	25 627	21 083	22 528
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	426	251	27	142	162	58	111	152	124
Owner-occupied housing units.....	121	83	14	64	47	53	67	48	71
Renter-occupied housing units.....	305	168	13	78	115	5	44	104	53

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.						Remainder of Richland County		
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
All housing units	343	32	2 365	—	—	9	137	2 136	200
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	5	—	191	—	—	—	—	122	—
1980 to 1984	7	10	294	—	—	—	—	73	—
1970 to 1979	30	15	953	—	—	—	—	383	18
1960 to 1969	36	—	478	—	—	—	19	434	79
1950 to 1959	132	—	363	—	—	—	68	539	50
1940 to 1949	68	7	20	—	—	—	19	308	22
1939 or earlier	65	—	39	—	—	9	31	277	31
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	3	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	4	—	357	—	—	—	9	105	—
2 bedrooms	212	15	563	—	—	2	43	813	17
3 bedrooms	98	17	952	—	—	7	79	1 040	152
4 bedrooms	20	—	428	—	—	—	6	170	31
5 or more bedrooms	6	—	21	—	—	—	—	8	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	336	32	2 348	—	—	9	137	2 090	186
Source of water, public system or private company	265	15	2 271	—	—	—	44	954	26
Sewage disposal, public sewer	330	15	2 250	—	—	—	15	519	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	322	32	2 298	—	—	7	131	2 066	200
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	268	22	1 326	—	—	—	125	1 728	96
Battled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	59	17
Electricity	5	—	876	—	—	—	6	96	24
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	10	48	—	—	7	—	151	55
All other fuels	49	—	25	—	—	—	—	32	8
No fuel used	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	48	—	195	—	—	7	6	93	6
1	102	20	776	—	—	—	67	724	67
2	91	7	933	—	—	—	30	968	79
3 or more	81	5	394	—	—	—	28	281	48
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.5	1.7	—	—	—	1.8	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	292	12	1 432	—	—	7	96	1 610	179
1989 to March 1990	31	—	193	—	—	—	19	152	8
1985 to 1988	35	—	371	—	—	—	—	466	40
1980 to 1984	29	—	206	—	—	—	—	152	34
1970 to 1979	82	5	390	—	—	—	28	367	30
1969 or earlier	115	7	272	—	—	7	49	473	67
Renter-occupied housing units	30	20	866	—	—	—	35	456	21
1989 to March 1990	7	—	260	—	—	—	17	165	14
1985 to 1988	7	10	304	—	—	—	18	209	7
1980 to 1984	16	10	177	—	—	—	—	41	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	8	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	33	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	42	10	37	—	—	—	29	117	14
Householder 65 years and over	108	7	694	—	—	7	37	425	20
Owner-occupied housing units	108	7	326	—	—	7	37	381	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	42	—	169	—	—	7	—	49	6
Complete plumbing facilities	322	32	2 298	—	—	7	131	2 066	200
1.00 or less persons per room	306	32	2 274	—	—	7	120	2 066	200
1.01 or more persons per room	16	—	24	—	—	—	11	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 000	25 858	54 899	—	—	4 284	28 869	27 272	36 320
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 031	25 598	24 668	—	—	—	7 509	18 185	15 953
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	53	10	165	—	—	7	31	237	8
Owner-occupied housing units	45	—	36	—	—	7	5	122	8
Renter-occupied housing units	8	10	129	—	—	—	26	115	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
All housing units	61	447	544	97	1 621	2 447	1 988	1 222	2 233
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	13	—	—	10	44	26	15	27
1985 to 1988	—	16	—	—	79	38	119	30	134
1980 to 1984	—	6	20	3	50	221	116	48	166
1970 to 1979	11	43	61	5	323	796	465	186	665
1960 to 1969	—	79	99	22	512	823	440	491	586
1950 to 1959	15	180	164	16	415	373	301	314	322
1940 to 1949	8	73	139	40	119	88	108	37	64
1939 or earlier	27	37	61	11	113	64	413	101	269
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	5	5	4	—	7
1 bedroom	5	6	31	10	37	130	53	—	87
2 bedrooms	8	195	180	16	535	524	293	92	352
3 bedrooms	17	211	265	61	894	1 355	1 122	806	1 248
4 bedrooms	5	31	51	10	136	362	418	288	467
5 or more bedrooms	26	4	17	—	14	71	98	36	72
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Vocant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	61	441	538	97	1 602	2 447	1 961	1 222	2 226
Source of water, public system or private company	56	136	292	—	673	1 098	338	451	1 607
Sewage disposal, public sewer	11	339	487	—	907	837	302	6	1 540
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	13	—	32	—	16
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	16
Occupied housing units	61	442	497	92	1 587	2 338	1 910	1 196	2 202
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	56	397	455	17	1 290	1 135	605	787	1 121
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	14	—	—	7	54	86	17	117
Electricity	—	6	—	3	86	360	334	113	577
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	9	9	72	170	646	597	160	268
All other fuels	5	16	33	—	34	143	288	119	119
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	19	64	—	37	32	66	18	49
1	13	149	173	41	465	483	350	241	570
2	17	194	168	51	702	1 149	896	567	1 063
3 or more	31	80	92	—	383	674	598	370	520
Vehicles per household	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	56	346	411	74	1 259	1 910	1 652	1 113	1 724
1989 to March 1990	—	13	31	—	88	190	140	57	161
1985 to 1988	15	61	75	—	239	347	378	250	502
1980 to 1984	—	63	61	9	205	293	222	149	241
1970 to 1979	41	84	100	5	303	630	497	267	479
1969 or earlier	—	125	144	60	424	450	415	390	341
Renter-occupied housing units	5	96	86	18	328	428	258	83	478
1989 to March 1990	—	45	46	8	150	200	64	9	165
1985 to 1988	—	45	17	—	133	137	127	34	261
1980 to 1984	5	6	10	—	24	68	24	16	46
1970 to 1979	—	—	7	10	12	23	22	24	6
1969 or earlier	—	—	6	—	9	—	21	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	36	65	8	54	52	31	10	11
Householder 65 years and over	—	59	86	26	303	363	284	198	263
Owner-occupied housing units	—	59	68	26	290	330	264	198	233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	5	—	30	7	2	—	—
No vehicle available	—	4	50	—	18	32	48	9	29
Complete plumbing facilities	61	442	497	92	1 579	2 338	1 891	1 196	2 186
1.00 or less persons per room	61	420	481	92	1 573	2 286	1 872	1 196	2 168
1.01 or more persons per room	—	22	16	—	6	52	19	—	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	8	—	19	—	16
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	8	—	15	—	16
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	107 565	25 559	23 265	26 895	35 424	42 199	42 755	48 498	45 770
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 000	17 484	13 154	10 996	24 244	29 190	22 197	16 120	28 757
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5	67	137	22	168	73	96	64	60
Owner-occupied housing units	—	30	98	8	105	56	58	31	20
Renter-occupied housing units	5	37	39	14	63	17	38	33	40

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
All housing units.....	1 900	1 810	1 809	2 158	1 972	1 393	1 152	3 114
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	25	106	19	10	31	11	13	91
1985 to 1988	119	110	50	65	38	17	47	118
1980 to 1984	121	130	71	63	124	78	61	276
1970 to 1979	557	272	96	276	434	246	336	734
1960 to 1969	427	528	251	350	434	153	138	337
1950 to 1959	377	410	404	335	434	232	79	313
1940 to 1949	83	115	209	383	157	121	59	167
1939 or earlier	191	139	709	676	320	535	419	1 078
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	48	50	14	14	8	9	3
1 bedroom	33	140	133	252	124	57	6	160
2 bedrooms	485	328	498	742	252	293	192	907
3 bedrooms	1 012	1 100	834	862	1 186	688	656	1 581
4 bedrooms	281	154	260	269	368	280	211	361
5 or more bedrooms	89	40	34	19	28	67	78	102
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	15	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 900	1 810	1 779	2 158	1 966	1 381	1 099	3 106
Source of water, public system or private company	347	1 517	1 439	2 146	500	702	5	1 194
Sewage disposal, public sewer	222	1 433	1 374	2 091	499	677	—	1 202
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	60	—	35	16	11	24	57	13
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	26	16	11	22	22	12
Renter-occupied housing units	8	—	9	—	—	2	25	—
Occupied housing units	1 810	1 738	1 732	2 067	1 932	1 324	1 100	2 951
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	477	1 222	1 174	1 703	474	626	101	1 102
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	116	12	55	44	102	123	111	207
Electricity	459	309	182	250	465	164	137	623
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	618	141	250	64	727	221	474	561
All other fuels	140	54	71	6	164	190	277	458
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	48	66	129	211	94	78	115	136
1	322	579	516	861	371	331	208	854
2	838	710	814	755	825	578	419	1 320
3 or more	602	383	273	240	642	337	358	641
Vehicles per household	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 629	1 345	1 252	1 331	1 618	1 048	931	2 383
1989 to March 1990	125	110	61	98	119	96	97	238
1985 to 1988	371	246	259	254	238	203	179	488
1980 to 1984	226	147	107	109	246	135	157	373
1970 to 1979	501	330	262	394	429	276	239	643
1969 or earlier	406	512	563	476	586	338	259	641
Renter-occupied housing units	181	393	480	736	314	276	169	568
1989 to March 1990	53	194	218	242	76	126	45	185
1985 to 1988	80	114	146	310	98	90	50	260
1980 to 1984	38	59	63	136	85	20	59	93
1970 to 1979	6	11	35	29	32	26	7	20
1969 or earlier	4	15	18	19	23	14	8	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	6	52	131	178	12	112	74	73
Householder 65 years and over	337	425	438	603	514	254	233	723
Owner-occupied housing units	329	364	383	434	376	216	209	633
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	26	9	11	9	16	10
No telephone in unit	—	17	—	14	—	5	16	4
No vehicle available	41	29	88	133	83	24	27	106
Complete plumbing facilities	1 802	1 738	1 697	2 051	1 921	1 300	1 053	2 939
1.00 or less persons per room	1 783	1 732	1 667	2 030	1 911	1 264	1 000	2 888
1.01 or more persons per room	19	6	30	21	10	36	53	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	35	16	11	24	47	12
1.00 or less persons per room	8	—	35	16	11	24	22	12
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 151	38 319	31 658	40 063	42 510	32 272	37 016	33 959
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 773	24 912	22 752	17 077	27 452	19 482	25 556	21 920
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	51	87	179	273	95	133	102	195
Owner-occupied housing units	41	45	81	66	54	57	77	108
Renter-occupied housing units	10	42	98	207	41	76	25	87

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County						
		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units	27 240	27 240	10 188	832	1 163	1 080	1 006	505	657	64
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	16 227	16 227	5 563	391	693	634	591	318	246	18
Less than \$300	1 154	1 154	521	94	53	56	—	111	37	4
\$300 to \$399	2 512	2 512	944	96	152	154	13	60	62	—
\$400 to \$499	3 484	3 484	1 408	134	220	180	80	103	72	—
\$500 to \$599	2 610	2 610	830	54	120	129	90	16	60	5
\$600 to \$799	3 945	3 945	1 024	13	116	92	214	19	10	6
\$800 to \$999	1 603	1 603	422	—	23	23	54	9	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	758	758	334	—	9	—	98	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	130	130	63	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	31	31	17	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	533	533	493	404	466	447	692	382	452	625
Not mortgaged	11 013	11 013	4 625	441	470	446	415	187	411	46
Less than \$100	318	318	148	19	—	15	—	9	42	—
\$100 to \$199	5 644	5 644	2 356	291	305	264	138	107	239	32
\$200 to \$299	4 187	4 187	1 669	83	158	159	163	65	119	10
\$300 to \$399	675	675	315	32	7	8	59	6	11	4
\$400 to \$499	135	135	103	16	—	—	42	—	—	—
\$500 or more	54	54	34	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	194	194	194	165	185	186	233	182	169	174
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	7 037	7 037	3 160	369	357	273	197	173	358	35
Less than 20 percent	2 803	2 803	1 209	218	161	100	83	39	166	21
20 to 24 percent	1 002	1 002	487	18	33	25	18	23	41	10
25 to 29 percent	700	700	319	29	51	34	19	29	27	—
30 to 34 percent	428	428	200	22	5	27	14	23	32	—
35 percent or more	1 936	1 936	849	66	84	79	56	59	92	4
Not computed	168	168	96	16	23	8	7	—	—	—
Median	23.2	23.2	23.3	18.3	20.9	26.1	23.3	29.2	21.6	12.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 414	7 414	2 857	226	452	396	199	202	131	4
Less than 20 percent	4 817	4 817	1 931	165	286	278	102	149	115	4
20 to 24 percent	1 298	1 298	528	36	92	93	25	36	11	—
25 to 29 percent	623	623	213	25	31	25	26	6	5	—
30 to 34 percent	304	304	103	—	9	—	23	—	—	—
35 percent or more	372	372	82	—	34	—	23	11	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	16.3	15.8	16.4	16.9	15.2	19.6	14.1	13.8	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 415	6 415	1 974	142	214	274	167	104	144	25
Less than 20 percent	5 259	5 259	1 724	136	197	226	138	92	139	22
20 to 24 percent	868	868	172	6	8	43	29	9	—	3
25 to 29 percent	212	212	55	—	9	5	—	3	5	—
30 to 34 percent	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	36	36	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	12.1	11.7	12.5	13.4	12.6	10.0	11.1	15.7
\$50,000 or more	6 374	6 374	2 197	95	140	137	443	26	24	—
Less than 20 percent	5 766	5 766	1 918	95	133	127	351	26	24	—
20 to 24 percent	487	487	207	—	7	10	76	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	72	72	50	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	30	30	11	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	19	19	11	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.3	11.3	10.5	10.0	10.3	10.0	12.2	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 376	13 376	8 453	381	492	1 014	427	293	116	38
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	212	212	152	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 480	1 480	1 056	22	44	9	—	13	—	—
\$200 to \$299	2 707	2 707	1 660	74	106	160	43	69	18	14
\$300 to \$399	4 586	4 586	3 162	146	101	616	124	126	56	18
\$400 to \$499	2 769	2 769	1 432	91	178	157	163	44	8	6
\$500 to \$599	835	835	555	19	46	72	53	7	—	—
\$600 to \$749	235	235	181	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	89	89	52	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
No cash rent	455	455	195	24	17	—	15	26	34	—
Median (dollars)	343	343	336	362	394	345	413	334	349	313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 061	4 061	2 873	220	160	121	27	75	62	14
Less than 20 percent	169	169	133	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	194	194	122	—	5	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	407	407	315	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	266	266	187	4	16	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	2 671	2 671	1 956	181	116	103	22	71	41	14
Not computed	354	354	160	32	12	—	5	4	21	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 628	3 628	2 240	65	145	292	135	86	27	10
Less than 20 percent	545	545	315	31	14	10	—	16	—	—
20 to 24 percent	660	660	373	3	17	63	14	26	—	—
25 to 29 percent	816	816	500	—	14	85	56	7	6	—
30 to 34 percent	599	599	403	17	19	30	8	—	—	10
35 percent or more	860	860	565	14	76	104	57	22	15	—
Not computed	148	148	84	—	5	—	—	15	6	—
Median	28.3	28.3	28.9	22.5	36.0	29.3	29.8	23.8	38.2	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 783	3 783	2 343	58	114	445	164	74	27	4
Less than 20 percent	2 429	2 429	1 525	21	42	320	74	48	20	4
20 to 24 percent	884	884	573	18	12	116	68	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent	304	304	130	4	60	9	17	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	80	80	61	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	74	74	42	15	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	18.0	18.0	18.0	20.1	25.2	17.6	20.6	18.7	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 or more	1 904	1 904	997	38	73	156	101	58	—	10
Less than 20 percent	1 823	1 823	940	38	73	156	85	51	—	10
20 to 24 percent	24	24	24	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	49	49	25	—	—	—	10	7	—	—
Median	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	10.0	10.2	11.6	11.0	—	10.0

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County—Con.				Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 27	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 283	1 483	1 193	1 311	11	67	428	701	777	725
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	1 471	1 183	790	749	—	5	239	415	416	457
Less than \$300 -----	43	61	31	27	—	—	68	26	13	71
\$300 to \$399 -----	72	150	66	71	—	5	57	106	84	138
\$400 to \$499 -----	162	178	100	94	—	—	59	158	146	138
\$500 to \$599 -----	178	204	150	166	—	—	27	66	105	60
\$600 to \$799 -----	421	342	244	259	—	—	18	54	42	40
\$800 to \$999 -----	304	171	143	88	—	—	10	5	26	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	254	40	42	33	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	30	29	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	7	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	716	599	639	608	—	325	384	449	477	409
Not mortgaged -----	812	300	403	562	11	62	189	286	361	268
Less than \$100 -----	9	—	6	17	11	—	9	22	8	8
\$100 to \$199 -----	157	122	112	287	—	38	104	185	236	219
\$200 to \$299 -----	527	159	212	225	—	24	49	74	94	41
\$300 to \$399 -----	81	19	65	33	—	—	13	5	23	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	7	—	8	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	250	214	228	194	100—	171	189	168	180	164
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	260	242	160	253	11	19	237	277	278	275
Less than 20 percent -----	62	94	53	153	11	8	70	74	95	88
20 to 24 percent -----	48	50	14	11	—	6	50	34	47	72
25 to 29 percent -----	43	26	24	23	—	—	20	46	10	27
30 to 34 percent -----	—	17	6	15	—	—	7	33	19	14
35 percent or more -----	107	55	63	51	—	—	80	74	96	74
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	16	11	—
Median -----	27.3	22.7	27.7	18.2	12.5	19.4	24.3	27.4	24.1	23.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	455	372	254	234	—	41	80	241	195	242
Less than 20 percent -----	260	220	136	111	—	41	55	163	124	175
20 to 24 percent -----	93	92	20	58	—	—	19	41	58	41
25 to 29 percent -----	34	28	40	23	—	—	6	31	13	11
30 to 34 percent -----	46	7	32	26	—	—	—	6	—	15
35 percent or more -----	22	25	26	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.2	18.4	19.0	20.5	—	10.0—	13.4	16.8	16.8	17.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	502	366	349	436	—	7	59	136	169	134
Less than 20 percent -----	368	252	269	347	—	7	48	129	161	124
20 to 24 percent -----	44	88	65	68	—	—	11	7	8	—
25 to 29 percent -----	69	26	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.7	17.8	14.4	12.4	—	10.0—	13.2	10.6	12.3	10.8
\$50,000 or more -----	1 066	503	430	388	—	—	52	47	135	74
Less than 20 percent -----	899	454	385	362	—	—	52	42	135	74
20 to 24 percent -----	127	24	45	23	—	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	34	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.6	13.0	10.7	10.8	—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.4	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	926	428	155	245	195	141	414	476	1 314	1 048
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	9	7	—	—	11	—	10	6	18	19
\$100 to \$199 -----	149	29	—	72	132	21	80	57	187	160
\$200 to \$299 -----	68	69	—	40	23	63	133	91	388	256
\$300 to \$399 -----	286	154	76	55	—	34	109	152	505	317
\$400 to \$499 -----	207	80	49	38	14	10	57	90	130	195
\$500 to \$599 -----	108	55	14	21	15	6	9	65	35	69
\$600 to \$749 -----	55	16	12	—	—	7	—	—	11	18
\$750 to \$999 -----	11	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	12	14
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	33	11	4	14	—	—	16	15	28	—
Median (dollars) -----	379	359	399	303	148	246	289	339	305	330
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	315	41	—	72	148	74	236	182	428	461
Less than 20 percent -----	8	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	27	19
20 to 24 percent -----	50	—	—	6	22	—	—	5	—	7
25 to 29 percent -----	43	6	—	37	44	—	23	27	69	37
30 to 34 percent -----	54	10	—	6	21	—	13	9	14	—
35 percent or more -----	117	15	—	17	38	74	177	129	310	389
Not computed -----	43	10	—	6	—	—	23	12	8	9
Median -----	33.2	34.7	—	28.6	28.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	159	140	36	55	12	36	98	119	521	263
Less than 20 percent -----	9	22	—	6	12	8	6	20	129	60
20 to 24 percent -----	30	20	—	12	—	14	22	15	60	52
25 to 29 percent -----	45	10	6	11	—	14	10	29	149	7
30 to 34 percent -----	21	52	26	16	—	—	33	36	80	78
35 percent or more -----	54	25	4	—	—	—	26	15	83	66
Not computed -----	—	11	—	10	—	—	1	4	20	—
Median -----	29.5	31.2	32.3	27.0	17.5	23.6	31.6	28.9	27.1	30.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	248	139	73	74	23	10	64	145	320	243
Less than 20 percent -----	130	75	34	43	6	10	53	99	223	150
20 to 24 percent -----	83	55	28	11	9	—	9	33	44	59
25 to 29 percent -----	18	9	7	16	8	—	—	—	31	—
30 to 34 percent -----	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	14
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Not computed -----	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	4	—	—
Median -----	19.8	19.3	20.1	18.0	23.1	12.5	15.6	17.3	16.8	17.4
\$35,000 or more -----	204	108	46	44	12	21	16	30	45	81
Less than 20 percent -----	204	108	46	44	12	21	16	26	45	71
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median -----	11.9	11.8	13.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	16.9	13.0	12.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	706	736	32	916	792	977	962	602	190
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	306	349	20	520	421	567	568	252	115
Less than \$300.....	106	78	—	48	10	—	22	14	46
\$300 to \$399.....	68	83	—	147	55	5	96	41	28
\$400 to \$499.....	94	134	6	137	96	80	141	61	26
\$500 to \$599.....	25	47	—	88	83	84	78	28	5
\$600 to \$799.....	13	7	14	77	102	208	148	63	10
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	23	50	54	65	27	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	25	94	18	12	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	6	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	361	411	714	437	559	694	537	559	338
Not mortgaged.....	400	387	12	396	371	410	394	350	75
Less than \$100.....	15	19	—	9	—	—	—	12	5
\$100 to \$199.....	260	237	—	242	122	138	210	155	35
\$200 to \$299.....	100	83	12	145	194	158	166	143	29
\$300 to \$399.....	18	32	—	—	42	59	18	40	6
\$400 to \$499.....	7	16	—	—	13	42	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	172	168	225	185	228	233	196	205	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	326	333	—	253	227	183	220	188	66
Less than 20 percent.....	133	187	—	88	81	83	86	76	10
20 to 24 percent.....	49	18	—	25	27	18	47	40	6
25 to 29 percent.....	36	29	—	34	16	19	31	18	23
30 to 34 percent.....	24	22	—	27	25	6	—	12	—
35 percent or more.....	75	61	—	71	70	50	50	42	27
Not computed.....	9	16	—	8	8	7	6	—	—
Median.....	22.6	18.7	—	26.4	25.5	21.4	22.2	22.2	28.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	196	196	26	348	200	193	299	173	71
Less than 20 percent.....	172	141	12	246	126	102	187	125	61
20 to 24 percent.....	11	30	—	85	46	25	50	35	10
25 to 29 percent.....	—	25	—	17	21	20	37	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	23	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	—	14	—	7	23	18	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.2	16.7	40.7	15.1	15.5	19.1	16.5	16.1	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	114	131	6	204	126	167	248	135	38
Less than 20 percent.....	114	131	6	164	106	138	203	128	38
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	35	16	29	45	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.9	11.6	17.5	13.1	13.8	12.6	14.8	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	70	76	—	111	239	434	195	106	15
Less than 20 percent.....	70	76	—	101	229	342	176	100	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	10	6	76	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	4	6	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	—	10.3	10.0	12.2	10.0	10.9	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	623	346	36	1 000	408	422	440	484	197
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	31	5	—	—	17	—	—	26	—
\$100 to \$199.....	83	22	11	9	110	—	4	24	7
\$200 to \$299.....	155	74	18	160	39	43	61	41	29
\$300 to \$399.....	187	123	—	616	150	124	209	231	111
\$400 to \$499.....	92	79	7	143	47	163	123	78	22
\$500 to \$599.....	8	19	—	72	9	53	29	51	7
\$600 to \$749.....	29	—	—	—	16	22	14	9	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No cash rent.....	38	24	—	—	12	10	—	24	13
Median (dollars).....	308	361	219	345	333	413	367	358	339
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	319	185	18	121	174	22	59	110	38
Less than 20 percent.....	19	3	—	—	12	—	—	22	—
20 to 24 percent.....	4	—	5	9	11	—	4	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	21	—	—	—	33	—	—	18	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	4	—	9	39	—	5	6	—
35 percent or more.....	237	146	13	103	58	22	44	53	38
Not computed.....	25	32	—	—	21	—	6	6	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	38.3	50.0+	32.6	50.0+	50.0+	35.6	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	131	65	9	278	54	135	141	146	65
Less than 20 percent.....	6	31	—	10	—	—	8	6	10
20 to 24 percent.....	30	3	9	63	—	14	22	19	20
25 to 29 percent.....	18	—	—	85	28	56	42	19	7
30 to 34 percent.....	16	17	—	30	11	8	21	42	—
35 percent or more.....	39	14	—	90	8	57	48	36	22
Not computed.....	22	—	—	—	7	—	—	24	6
Median.....	30.2	22.5	22.5	28.9	29.2	29.8	29.8	32.0	24.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	142	58	—	445	119	164	147	177	47
Less than 20 percent.....	98	21	—	320	100	74	92	99	21
20 to 24 percent.....	35	18	—	116	14	68	26	65	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	4	—	9	—	17	23	13	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	15	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.8	20.1	—	17.6	17.5	20.6	17.9	19.3	20.7
\$35,000 or more.....	31	38	9	156	61	101	93	51	47
Less than 20 percent.....	27	38	9	156	53	85	89	47	40
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	4	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	4	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	7
Median.....	10.0	11.6	10.0	10.2	13.5	11.6	12.2	13.8	10.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County—Con.						Remainder of Richland County		
	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22 (pt.)	Troct 23 (pt.)	Troct 27 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	279	—	1 287	—	—	—	96	1 131	164
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	86	—	827	—	—	—	42	673	114
Less than \$300-----	12	—	7	—	—	—	16	53	8
\$300 to \$399-----	5	—	26	—	—	—	13	152	7
\$400 to \$499-----	30	—	102	—	—	—	—	214	43
\$500 to \$599-----	29	—	105	—	—	—	7	120	41
\$600 to \$799-----	5	—	223	—	—	—	6	102	15
\$800 to \$999-----	5	—	157	—	—	—	—	23	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	489	—	749	—	—	—	369	462	497
Not mortgaged -----	193	—	460	—	—	—	54	458	50
Less than \$100-----	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199-----	124	—	51	—	—	—	54	305	22
\$200 to \$299-----	39	—	318	—	—	—	—	146	14
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	7	8
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	148	—	267	—	—	—	158	184	193
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000-----	156	—	111	—	—	—	36	357	20
Less than 20 percent-----	91	—	28	—	—	—	31	161	12
20 to 24 percent-----	30	—	18	—	—	—	—	33	—
25 to 29 percent-----	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	51	—
30 to 34 percent-----	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more-----	19	—	60	—	—	—	5	84	8
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Median-----	18.7	—	36.6	—	—	—	14.3	20.9	19.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	66	—	290	—	—	—	30	426	48
Less than 20 percent-----	60	—	141	—	—	—	24	274	32
20 to 24 percent-----	6	—	71	—	—	—	6	92	8
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	31	8
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	20	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.8	—	20.3	—	—	—	10.0-	16.9	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	41	—	259	—	—	—	11	208	70
Less than 20 percent-----	36	—	191	—	—	—	5	191	62
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	21	—	—	—	6	8	8
25 to 29 percent-----	5	—	34	—	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	15.4	—	14.7	—	—	—	20.4	12.3	13.8
\$50,000 or more-----	16	—	627	—	—	—	19	140	26
Less than 20 percent-----	16	—	490	—	—	—	19	133	26
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	—	14.4	—	—	—	10.0-	10.3	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	30	20	859	—	—	—	35	456	14
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100-----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	33	—
\$200 to \$299-----	8	10	68	—	—	—	—	88	—
\$300 to \$399-----	7	10	277	—	—	—	23	101	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	182	—	—	—	12	171	14
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	46	—
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Median (dollars)-----	273	262	377	—	—	—	365	399	438
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000-----	16	—	282	—	—	—	35	142	—
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	11	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	16	—
35 percent or more-----	8	—	117	—	—	—	35	103	—
Not computed-----	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	12	—
Median-----	37.5	—	33.2	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	7	10	150	—	—	—	—	136	14
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	14	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	10	21	—	—	—	—	19	—
35 percent or more-----	7	—	54	—	—	—	—	76	14
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median-----	37.5	32.5	30.0	—	—	—	—	36.7	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	7	—	232	—	—	—	—	114	—
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	42	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	60	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	—	19.4	—	—	—	—	25.2	—
\$35,000 or more-----	—	10	195	—	—	—	—	64	—
Less than 20 percent-----	—	10	195	—	—	—	—	64	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	10.0-	12.2	—	—	—	—	10.4	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.									
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	29	315	378	64	1 081	1 532	1 251	996	1 483	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	24	203	160	18	617	1 092	896	644	1 183	
Less than \$300	—	65	25	4	41	21	25	36	61	
\$300 to \$399	8	32	57	—	130	118	110	46	150	
\$400 to \$499	—	77	42	—	107	165	159	60	178	
\$500 to \$599	6	11	31	5	118	141	135	73	204	
\$600 to \$799	6	9	5	6	151	454	338	198	342	
\$800 to \$999	—	9	—	3	54	135	95	147	171	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	—	—	—	16	58	34	79	40	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Median (dollars)	533	404	394	625	518	645	608	699	599	
Not mortgaged	5	112	218	46	464	440	355	352	300	
Less than \$100	—	4	12	—	12	—	2	9	—	
\$100 to \$199	—	72	115	32	214	188	113	106	122	
\$200 to \$299	5	36	80	10	228	207	197	209	159	
\$300 to \$399	—	—	11	4	5	45	37	22	19	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	6	—	
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Median (dollars)	225	180	187	174	202	213	223	223	214	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	14	107	202	35	319	225	205	149	242	
Less than 20 percent	—	29	75	21	94	85	63	34	94	
20 to 24 percent	—	17	11	10	84	18	17	30	50	
25 to 29 percent	—	6	22	—	12	7	22	38	26	
30 to 34 percent	8	23	21	—	6	24	13	—	17	
35 percent or more	6	32	73	4	111	82	90	47	55	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	
Median	34.4	30.3	28.4	12.1	23.5	28.6	30.2	26.4	22.7	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6	131	65	4	242	416	291	165	372	
Less than 20 percent	—	88	55	4	145	202	140	119	220	
20 to 24 percent	—	26	5	—	50	82	56	22	92	
25 to 29 percent	6	6	5	—	24	50	37	9	28	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	6	27	41	—	7	
35 percent or more	—	11	—	—	17	55	17	15	25	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	27.5	14.3	16.3	12.5	18.1	20.4	20.5	14.8	18.4	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	66	103	25	250	395	428	243	366	
Less than 20 percent	—	54	103	22	197	317	339	177	252	
20 to 24 percent	—	3	—	3	42	78	72	23	88	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	9	35	26	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	11.1	10.8	15.7	11.9	15.5	15.0	14.8	17.8	
\$50,000 or more	9	11	8	—	270	496	327	439	503	
Less than 20 percent	9	11	8	—	249	476	296	409	454	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	21	14	31	30	24	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	10	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.2	12.6	12.0	13.0	13.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	5	96	86	18	324	403	190	67	428	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	7	
\$100 to \$199	—	6	—	—	9	13	11	—	29	
\$200 to \$299	—	40	10	4	16	41	25	—	69	
\$300 to \$399	—	15	49	8	122	66	80	9	154	
\$400 to \$499	—	22	8	6	136	243	49	25	80	
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	16	30	5	—	55	
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	16	
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	5	13	19	—	15	—	20	33	11	
Median (dollars)	—	293	349	366	403	435	371	413	359	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	5	37	46	14	85	27	35	33	41	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	6	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	
35 percent or more	—	33	33	14	69	17	18	—	15	
Not computed	5	4	13	—	7	—	13	33	10	
Median	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.5	50.0+	—	34.7	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	21	20	—	52	89	59	9	140	
Less than 20 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	22	
20 to 24 percent	—	6	—	—	—	19	13	—	20	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	27	37	7	9	10	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	10	16	—	—	52	
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	7	17	25	—	25	
Not computed	—	9	6	—	8	—	4	—	11	
Median	—	17.5	41.3	—	29.1	28.4	28.2	27.5	31.2	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	27	20	4	106	146	72	16	139	
Less than 20 percent	—	27	20	4	57	89	50	—	75	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	32	45	8	16	55	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	12	12	4	—	9	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
Median	—	17.5	12.5	12.5	19.4	18.9	17.7	22.5	19.3	
\$35,000 or more	—	11	—	—	81	141	24	9	108	
Less than 20 percent	—	11	—	—	81	141	24	9	108	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	12.5	—	—	11.9	12.6	10.6	10.0	11.8	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Richland County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 193	1 237	1 119	1 139	1 311	643	511	1 379
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	790	742	576	649	749	374	347	771
Less than \$300 -----	31	46	48	63	27	20	5	38
\$300 to \$399 -----	66	92	111	163	71	76	52	114
\$400 to \$499 -----	100	160	140	163	94	89	104	181
\$500 to \$599 -----	150	78	117	84	166	99	79	115
\$600 to \$799 -----	244	226	115	110	259	59	75	201
\$800 to \$999 -----	143	108	26	57	88	19	13	90
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	42	32	19	—	33	12	19	27
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	14	—	—	9	5	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	639	594	493	446	608	502	512	540
Not mortgaged -----	403	495	543	490	562	269	164	608
Less than \$100 -----	6	7	58	16	17	7	6	8
\$100 to \$199 -----	112	262	374	361	287	146	80	323
\$200 to \$299 -----	212	184	103	97	225	105	72	229
\$300 to \$399 -----	65	29	—	16	33	11	6	42
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$500 or more -----	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars) -----	228	195	165	172	194	189	197	193
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	160	276	368	293	253	180	111	325
Less than 20 percent -----	53	83	182	155	153	69	36	164
20 to 24 percent -----	14	43	76	24	11	17	10	50
25 to 29 percent -----	24	43	31	8	23	20	17	31
30 to 34 percent -----	6	16	15	29	15	19	—	11
35 percent or more -----	63	91	57	60	51	53	48	67
Not computed -----	—	—	7	17	—	2	—	2
Median -----	27.7	26.4	19.9	18.1	18.2	25.7	27.8	19.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	254	336	356	387	234	187	183	424
Less than 20 percent -----	136	235	247	313	111	137	112	292
20 to 24 percent -----	20	18	55	60	58	30	20	70
25 to 29 percent -----	40	41	24	7	23	6	26	39
30 to 34 percent -----	32	22	19	—	26	7	—	5
35 percent or more -----	26	20	11	7	16	7	25	18
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.0	13.5	14.8	15.0	20.5	14.7	17.0	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	349	278	246	270	436	170	148	379
Less than 20 percent -----	269	181	209	232	347	151	133	294
20 to 24 percent -----	65	84	24	38	68	17	15	48
25 to 29 percent -----	15	5	7	—	15	—	—	28
30 to 34 percent -----	—	8	—	—	6	2	—	8
35 percent or more -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.4	16.1	13.4	13.4	12.4	13.4	14.5	11.2
\$50,000 or more -----	430	347	149	189	388	106	69	251
Less than 20 percent -----	385	302	134	178	362	89	69	239
20 to 24 percent -----	45	37	15	11	23	15	—	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.7	10.0-	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	155	393	460	736	245	240	107	465
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	11	—	26	—	2	—	4
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	11	40	119	72	23	16	42
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	32	117	308	40	88	27	142
\$300 to \$399 -----	76	89	173	181	55	46	37	140
\$400 to \$499 -----	49	153	87	88	38	59	7	90
\$500 to \$599 -----	14	41	13	14	21	11	7	7
\$600 to \$749 -----	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	25	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	4	15	30	—	14	11	13	40
Median (dollars) -----	399	423	335	270	303	302	311	315
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	—	74	95	245	72	73	8	121
Less than 20 percent -----	—	11	9	13	—	—	—	3
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	38	6	4	—	14
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	22	37	2	—	3
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	10	8	6	18	—	9
35 percent or more -----	—	45	47	164	17	39	—	66
Not computed -----	—	18	29	—	6	10	8	26
Median -----	—	46.0	50.0+	46.8	28.6	50.0+	—	46.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	36	132	126	269	55	66	43	121
Less than 20 percent -----	—	32	16	71	6	26	7	20
20 to 24 percent -----	—	6	46	84	12	17	18	38
25 to 29 percent -----	6	34	44	76	11	11	6	18
30 to 34 percent -----	26	9	—	16	16	—	—	32
35 percent or more -----	4	51	20	22	—	10	7	9
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	10	2	5	4
Median -----	32.3	29.1	25.1	23.8	27.0	21.8	23.3	25.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	73	64	154	163	74	62	41	165
Less than 20 percent -----	34	20	113	139	43	36	34	121
20 to 24 percent -----	28	21	22	24	11	11	7	19
25 to 29 percent -----	7	23	6	—	16	10	—	15
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	4	—	6	—	4	3	—	10
Median -----	20.1	22.9	16.9	16.1	18.0	18.9	16.4	14.7
\$35,000 or more -----	46	123	85	59	44	39	15	58
Less than 20 percent -----	46	118	78	59	44	39	15	46
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	12
Median -----	13.0	13.0	10.0-	10.2	10.0-	12.2	10.8	10.0-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County	
	Monsfield, OH MSA	Total	Troct 8	Troct 17
Occupied housing units	44 326	44 326	1 057	124
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	507	507	82	—
1985 to 1988	1 573	1 573	514	—
1980 to 1984	2 374	2 374	848	13
1970 to 1979	8 041	8 041	2 417	20
1960 to 1969	8 415	8 415	2 494	22
1950 to 1959	8 456	8 456	3 401	16
1940 to 1949	5 265	5 265	3 043	42
1939 or earlier	9 695	9 695	4 454	11
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	365	365	229	—
1 bedroom	3 529	3 529	2 330	10
2 bedrooms	11 890	11 890	5 614	31
3 bedrooms	21 590	21 590	6 944	73
4 bedrooms	5 933	5 933	1 894	10
5 or more bedrooms	1 019	1 019	242	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	44 089	44 089	17 179	124
Source of water, public system or private company	29 630	29 630	16 786	15
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 802	28 802	16 976	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities	221	221	25	—
Owner-occupied housing units	152	152	25	—
Renter-occupied housing units	69	69	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	28 560	28 560	14 042	39
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 249	1 249	118	—
Electricity	6 682	6 682	2 545	3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5 384	5 384	236	82
All other fuels	2 431	2 431	292	—
No fuel used	20	20	20	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	3 392	3 392	2 125	—
1	14 277	14 277	6 976	61
2	18 036	18 036	6 024	58
3 or more	8 621	8 621	2 128	5
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	32 090	32 090	10 363	86
1989 to March 1990	2 873	2 873	1 093	—
1985 to 1988	6 774	6 774	2 233	—
1980 to 1984	4 320	4 320	1 423	9
1970 to 1979	8 229	8 229	2 404	10
1969 or earlier	9 894	9 894	3 210	67
Renter-occupied housing units	12 236	12 236	6 890	38
1989 to March 1990	4 665	4 665	2 685	8
1985 to 1988	4 654	4 654	2 534	10
1980 to 1984	1 763	1 763	970	10
1970 to 1979	853	853	575	10
1969 or earlier	301	301	126	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	2 447	2 447	1 390	18
Householder 65 years and over	10 356	10 356	4 799	33
Owner-occupied housing units	8 081	8 081	3 265	33
Locking complete plumbing facilities	89	89	—	—
No telephone in unit	275	275	175	—
No vehicle available	1 900	1 900	1 124	—
Complete plumbing facilities	44 105	44 105	17 228	124
1.00 or less persons per room	43 536	43 536	17 019	124
1.01 or more persons per room	569	569	209	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	221	221	25	—
1.00 or less persons per room	192	192	25	—
1.01 or more persons per room	29	29	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 396	37 396	35 249	26 750
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 956	20 956	19 623	18 681
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 597	4 597	2 540	32
Owner-occupied housing units	1 880	1 880	818	8
Renter-occupied housing units	2 717	2 717	1 722	24

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	388	2 029	1 221	628	934	32
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	6	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	12	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	23	94	—	—	42	10
1970 to 1979	—	257	25	48	4	15
1960 to 1969	22	94	48	65	82	—
1950 to 1959	53	200	230	96	203	—
1940 to 1949	55	531	308	159	190	7
1939 or earlier	229	841	610	260	413	—
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	—	84	25	10	8	—
1 bedroom	50	518	289	53	77	—
2 bedrooms	151	492	302	267	362	15
3 bedrooms	133	735	480	228	412	17
4 bedrooms	47	186	96	60	75	—
5 or more bedrooms	7	14	29	10	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	374	2 029	1 221	628	934	32
Source of water, public system or private company	388	2 029	1 221	628	908	15
Sewage disposal, public sewer	388	2 029	1 221	628	906	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	8	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	10	—	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	359	1 646	1 151	579	905	22
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	19	—	—	—
Electricity	13	351	43	21	4	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	7	—	19	21	10
All other fuels	16	25	8	9	4	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	76	442	215	146	121	—
1	142	924	515	295	330	20
2	110	544	368	100	350	7
3 or more	60	119	123	87	133	5
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	170	905	585	360	651	12
1989 to March 1990	11	79	109	—	37	—
1985 to 1988	36	189	110	45	130	—
1980 to 1984	46	146	62	36	75	—
1970 to 1979	28	157	128	85	182	5
1969 or earlier	49	334	176	194	227	7
Renter-occupied housing units	218	124	636	268	283	20
1989 to March 1990	101	429	314	87	109	—
1985 to 1988	58	410	203	134	126	10
1980 to 1984	48	175	83	22	24	10
1970 to 1979	4	93	29	19	9	—
1969 or earlier	7	17	7	6	15	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	88	202	259	107	97	10
Householder 65 years and over	38	637	240	184	225	7
Owner-occupied housing units	38	320	175	178	207	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	29	33	16	16	—
No vehicle available	—	243	72	52	38	—
Complete plumbing facilities	378	2 029	1 213	628	934	32
1.00 or less persons per room	365	2 029	1 180	600	926	32
1.01 or more persons per room	13	—	33	28	8	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	8	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	10	—	8	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 677	30 703	26 492	20 372	22 580	25 858
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 820	15 498	13 877	13 865	15 202	25 598
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	176	329	329	197	199	10
Owner-occupied housing units	29	101	33	59	73	—
Renter-occupied housing units	147	228	296	138	126	10

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monsfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County	
		Total	Monsfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 799	25 799	8 969	718	64
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	15 257	15 257	4 794	332	18
Less than \$300	1 005	1 005	378	94	4
\$300 to \$399	2 343	2 343	781	73	—
\$400 to \$499	3 171	3 171	1 143	98	—
\$500 to \$599	2 526	2 526	776	54	5
\$600 to \$799	3 794	3 794	940	13	6
\$800 to \$999	1 559	1 559	394	—	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	707	707	302	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	121	121	63	—	—
\$2,000 or more	31	31	17	—	—
Median (dollars)	540	540	512	399	625
Not mortgaged	10 542	10 542	4 175	386	46
Less than \$100	283	283	113	19	—
\$100 to \$199	5 417	5 417	2 142	278	32
\$200 to \$299	4 058	4 058	1 548	83	10
\$300 to \$399	619	619	259	—	4
\$400 to \$499	125	125	93	6	—
\$500 or more	40	40	20	—	—
Median (dollars)	194	194	194	160	174
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	6 504	6 504	2 656	346	35
Less than 20 percent	2 637	2 637	1 051	205	21
20 to 24 percent	923	923	420	18	10
25 to 29 percent	659	659	278	29	—
30 to 34 percent	372	372	144	22	—
35 percent or more	1 755	1 755	677	56	4
Not computed	158	158	86	16	—
Median	22.9	22.9	22.8	18.3	12.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 139	7 139	2 620	212	4
Less than 20 percent	4 597	4 597	1 729	151	4
20 to 24 percent	1 250	1 250	500	36	—
25 to 29 percent	623	623	213	25	—
30 to 34 percent	304	304	103	—	—
35 percent or more	365	365	75	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	16.4	15.9	16.1	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 117	6 117	1 727	85	25
Less than 20 percent	5 014	5 014	1 508	79	22
20 to 24 percent	825	825	146	6	3
25 to 29 percent	202	202	50	—	—
30 to 34 percent	40	40	—	—	—
35 percent or more	36	36	23	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	11.7	10.0	15.7
\$50,000 or more	6 039	6 039	1 966	75	—
Less than 20 percent	5 450	5 450	1 693	75	—
20 to 24 percent	480	480	207	—	—
25 to 29 percent	66	66	44	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	24	11	—	—
35 percent or more	19	19	11	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.5	11.5	11.2	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 726	11 726	6 866	310	38
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	158	158	98	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 254	1 254	830	18	—
\$200 to \$299	2 265	2 265	1 226	56	14
\$300 to \$399	4 183	4 183	2 782	127	18
\$400 to \$499	2 407	2 407	1 094	72	6
\$500 to \$599	786	786	506	13	—
\$600 to \$749	188	188	142	—	—
\$750 to \$999	75	75	38	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	410	410	150	24	—
Median (dollars)	346	346	340	364	313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	3 347	3 347	2 167	169	14
Less than 20 percent	128	128	92	—	—
20 to 24 percent	194	194	122	—	—
25 to 29 percent	344	344	252	—	—
30 to 34 percent	253	253	174	4	—
35 percent or more	2 113	2 113	1 406	133	14
Not computed	315	315	121	32	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 296	3 296	1 936	60	10
Less than 20 percent	537	537	307	29	—
20 to 24 percent	604	604	317	—	—
25 to 29 percent	769	769	461	—	—
30 to 34 percent	496	496	310	17	10
35 percent or more	776	776	491	14	—
Not computed	114	114	50	—	—
Median	27.9	27.9	28.5	30.3	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 313	3 313	1 892	43	4
Less than 20 percent	2 098	2 098	1 207	15	4
20 to 24 percent	773	773	468	13	—
25 to 29 percent	284	284	110	—	—
30 to 34 percent	72	72	53	—	—
35 percent or more	12	12	12	—	—
Not computed	74	74	42	15	—
Median	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.5	12.5
\$35,000 or more	1 770	1 770	871	38	10
Less than 20 percent	1 699	1 699	824	38	10
20 to 24 percent	14	14	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	49	49	25	—	—
Median	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.6	10.0

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	153	771	517	343	622	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	66	410	292	116	290	—
Less than \$300	17	13	47	45	78	—
\$300 to \$399	23	84	76	34	60	—
\$400 to \$499	5	146	75	31	98	—
\$500 to \$599	21	99	52	6	47	—
\$600 to \$799	—	42	32	—	7	—
\$800 to \$999	—	26	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	10	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	350	475	419	346	407	—
Not mortgaged	87	361	225	227	332	—
Less than \$100	—	8	8	—	19	—
\$100 to \$199	62	236	176	194	224	—
\$200 to \$299	25	94	41	19	83	—
\$300 to \$399	—	23	—	7	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	7	6	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	179	180	164	147	160	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	72	278	205	168	310	—
Less than 20 percent	26	95	62	81	174	—
20 to 24 percent	19	47	66	33	18	—
25 to 29 percent	—	10	20	22	29	—
30 to 34 percent	—	19	—	—	22	—
35 percent or more	27	96	57	23	51	—
Not computed	—	11	—	9	16	—
Median	22.6	24.1	23.1	19.8	18.8	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	59	195	159	114	182	—
Less than 20 percent	41	124	106	97	127	—
20 to 24 percent	12	58	27	11	30	—
25 to 29 percent	6	13	—	—	25	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	15	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	16.8	17.3	12.1	16.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	169	111	48	74	—
Less than 20 percent	15	161	101	48	74	—
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	10	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.3	12.3	10.0	10.9	10.0	—
\$50,000 or more	7	129	42	13	56	—
Less than 20 percent	7	129	42	13	56	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	218	1 124	636	268	283	20
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	—	10	19	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	44	153	125	25	18	—
\$200 to \$299	76	330	106	71	56	10
\$300 to \$399	57	471	272	78	112	10
\$400 to \$499	24	84	48	69	60	—
\$500 to \$599	4	35	58	—	13	—
\$600 to \$749	—	11	8	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	12	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	13	18	—	20	24	—
Median (dollars)	289	307	330	324	364	262
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	127	354	314	132	142	—
Less than 20 percent	—	19	19	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	7	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	48	37	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	9	—	5	4	—
35 percent or more	87	270	251	90	106	—
Not computed	20	8	—	12	32	—
Median	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	66	458	170	53	60	10
Less than 20 percent	6	129	60	—	29	—
20 to 24 percent	16	60	35	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	129	7	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	56	38	11	17	10
35 percent or more	26	74	30	21	14	—
Not computed	1	10	—	4	—	—
Median	32.5	26.4	23.6	33.4	30.3	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	18	267	102	70	43	—
Less than 20 percent	7	196	79	44	15	—
20 to 24 percent	9	29	9	17	13	—
25 to 29 percent	—	20	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	12	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	—	—	9	15	—
Median	20.6	16.8	17.8	17.4	19.5	—
\$35,000 or more	7	45	50	13	38	10
Less than 20 percent	7	45	50	9	38	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median	10.0	13.0	12.4	12.5	11.6	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17
Occupied housing units	2 937	2 937	2 762	177	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	14	14	14	-	-
1985 to 1988	53	53	53	-	-
1980 to 1984	156	156	140	-	-
1970 to 1979	424	424	361	5	-
1960 to 1969	429	429	367	19	-
1950 to 1959	423	423	405	78	-
1940 to 1949	529	529	513	19	-
1939 or earlier	909	909	909	56	-
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	16	16	16	-	-
1 bedroom	402	402	386	13	-
2 bedrooms	947	947	917	39	-
3 bedrooms	1 200	1 200	1 124	100	-
4 bedrooms	329	329	276	25	-
5 or more bedrooms	43	43	43	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	2 937	2 937	2 762	177	-
Source of water, public system or private company	2 800	2 800	2 705	174	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 818	2 818	2 735	174	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	10	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	10	10	10	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	2 391	2 391	2 302	171	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	38	38	28	6	-
Electricity	410	410	374	-	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	78	78	44	-	-
All other fuels	20	20	14	-	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	739	739	739	34	-
1	1 093	1 093	1 049	55	-
2	804	804	728	31	-
3 or more	301	301	246	57	-
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	1 456	1 456	1 309	120	-
1989 to March 1990	71	71	63	-	-
1985 to 1988	175	175	133	11	-
1980 to 1984	175	175	152	19	-
1970 to 1979	529	529	469	35	-
1969 or earlier	506	506	492	55	-
Renter-occupied housing units	1 481	1 481	1 453	57	-
1989 to March 1990	489	489	471	21	-
1985 to 1988	582	582	572	23	-
1980 to 1984	247	247	247	10	-
1970 to 1979	128	128	128	-	-
1969 or earlier	35	35	35	3	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	423	423	423	22	-
Householder 65 years and over	477	477	443	7	-
Owner-occupied housing units	343	343	309	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	10	-	-
No telephone in unit	38	38	38	7	-
No vehicle available	210	210	210	7	-
Complete plumbing facilities	2 927	2 927	2 752	177	-
1.00 or less persons per room	2 843	2 843	2 678	175	-
1.01 or more persons per room	84	84	74	2	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	10	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	10	10	10	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 909	31 909	29 224	37 823	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 685	15 685	15 706	9 921	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	789	789	779	52	-
Owner-occupied housing units	182	182	182	10	-
Renter-occupied housing units	607	607	597	42	-

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	497	191	580	752	177	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	14	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	31	21	-	-	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	41	55	69	71	5	-
1960 to 1969 -----	70	7	30	175	19	-
1950 to 1959 -----	20	11	94	140	78	-
1940 to 1949 -----	91	31	203	95	19	-
1939 or earlier -----	230	66	184	271	56	-
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	-	12	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	24	95	63	60	13	-
2 bedrooms -----	172	63	181	285	39	-
3 bedrooms -----	262	21	267	267	100	-
4 bedrooms -----	26	-	62	122	25	-
5 or more bedrooms -----	13	-	7	18	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	497	191	580	752	177	-
Source of water, public system or private company -----	483	185	580	744	174	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	497	191	580	744	174	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	10	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	10	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	478	119	530	664	171	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	-	-	9	13	6	-
Electricity -----	10	72	13	75	-	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	9	-	28	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	147	55	192	178	34	-
1 -----	194	102	172	292	55	-
2 -----	126	34	156	223	31	-
3 or more -----	30	-	60	59	57	-
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	.9	1.1	1.3	1.8	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	301	20	218	397	120	-
1989 to March 1990 -----	9	-	10	18	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	21	6	34	26	11	-
1980 to 1984 -----	47	5	8	15	19	-
1970 to 1979 -----	92	9	147	123	35	-
1969 or earlier -----	132	-	19	215	55	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	196	171	362	355	57	-
1989 to March 1990 -----	86	68	111	79	21	-
1985 to 1988 -----	69	67	125	164	23	-
1980 to 1984 -----	24	20	69	71	10	-
1970 to 1979 -----	7	16	57	19	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	10	-	-	22	3	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	42	36	157	79	22	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	131	26	22	159	7	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	106	-	15	121	-	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	10	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-	25	7	-
No vehicle available -----	61	26	14	50	7	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	497	191	580	742	177	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	497	163	569	727	175	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	28	11	15	2	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	10	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-	10	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 135	42 990	30 408	26 843	37 823	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	14 351	13 301	17 303	13 195	9 921	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	147	66	147	229	52	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	58	-	7	62	10	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	89	66	140	167	42	-

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Richland County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Richland County	
	Mansfield, OH MSA	Total	Mansfield city	Tract 8	Tract 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 309	1 309	1 178	114	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	849	849	732	59	-
Less than \$300	136	136	136	-	-
\$300 to \$399	169	169	163	23	-
\$400 to \$499	281	281	265	36	-
\$500 to \$599	70	70	54	-	-
\$600 to \$799	119	119	75	-	-
\$800 to \$999	37	37	21	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	37	37	18	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	437	437	421	430	-
Not mortgaged	460	460	446	55	-
Less than \$100	35	35	35	-	-
\$100 to \$199	220	220	214	13	-
\$200 to \$299	125	125	117	-	-
\$300 to \$399	56	56	56	32	-
\$400 to \$499	10	10	10	10	-
\$500 or more	14	14	14	-	-
Median (dollars)	192	192	191	335	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	518	518	497	23	-
Less than 20 percent	166	166	158	13	-
20 to 24 percent	73	73	67	-	-
25 to 29 percent	41	41	41	-	-
30 to 34 percent	56	56	56	-	-
35 percent or more	172	172	165	10	-
Not computed	10	10	10	-	-
Median	26.8	26.8	27.3	14.4	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	237	237	237	14	-
Less than 20 percent	202	202	202	14	-
20 to 24 percent	28	28	28	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	7	7	7	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.5	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	268	268	243	57	-
Less than 20 percent	227	227	212	57	-
20 to 24 percent	31	31	26	-	-
25 to 29 percent	10	10	5	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.2	-
\$50,000 or more	286	286	201	20	-
Less than 20 percent	267	267	195	20	-
20 to 24 percent	7	7	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	-	-
30 to 34 percent	6	6	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 481	1 481	1 453	57	-
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	54	54	54	5	-
\$100 to \$199	217	217	217	4	-
\$200 to \$299	376	376	368	15	-
\$300 to \$399	370	370	360	8	-
\$400 to \$499	335	335	325	19	-
\$500 to \$599	41	41	41	6	-
\$600 to \$749	39	39	39	-	-
\$750 to \$999	14	14	14	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	35	35	35	-	-
Median (dollars)	317	317	315	322	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	656	656	656	43	-
Less than 20 percent	41	41	41	3	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	63	63	63	-	-
30 to 34 percent	13	13	13	-	-
35 percent or more	500	500	500	40	-
Not computed	39	39	39	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	305	305	277	2	-
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8	2	-
20 to 24 percent	53	53	53	-	-
25 to 29 percent	42	42	34	-	-
30 to 34 percent	103	103	93	-	-
35 percent or more	75	75	65	-	-
Not computed	24	24	24	-	-
Median	31.8	31.8	31.7	12.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	418	418	418	12	-
Less than 20 percent	293	293	293	3	-
20 to 24 percent	105	105	105	5	-
25 to 29 percent	20	20	20	4	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.0	17.0	17.0	23.0	-
\$35,000 or more	102	102	102	-	-
Less than 20 percent	92	92	92	-	-
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11.2	11.2	11.2	-	-

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield city, Richland County					
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	275	6	208	363	114	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	173	6	165	190	59	-
Less than \$300	51	-	24	61	-	-
\$300 to \$399	34	-	62	34	23	-
\$400 to \$499	54	-	63	63	36	-
\$500 to \$599	6	6	8	19	-	-
\$600 to \$799	18	-	8	13	-	-
\$800 to \$999	10	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	403	575	396	400	430	-
Not mortgaged	102	-	43	173	55	-
Less than \$100	9	-	-	15	-	-
\$100 to \$199	42	-	43	66	13	-
\$200 to \$299	24	-	-	81	-	-
\$300 to \$399	13	-	-	11	32	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	10	-
\$500 or more	14	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	200	-	166	206	335	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	165	-	70	158	23	-
Less than 20 percent	44	-	26	52	13	-
20 to 24 percent	31	-	6	16	-	-
25 to 29 percent	20	-	7	14	-	-
30 to 34 percent	7	-	14	24	-	-
35 percent or more	53	-	17	52	10	-
Not computed	10	-	-	-	-	-
Median	25.6	-	27.1	28.9	14.4	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	21	-	83	82	14	-
Less than 20 percent	14	-	69	75	14	-
20 to 24 percent	7	-	14	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	7	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.8	-	16.9	12.4	17.5	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44	-	23	66	57	-
Less than 20 percent	33	-	23	66	57	-
20 to 24 percent	11	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.1	-	12.5	11.0	13.2	-
\$50,000 or more	45	6	32	57	20	-
Less than 20 percent	45	6	32	57	20	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	12.5	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	196	171	362	355	57	-
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	10	8	-	26	5	-
\$100 to \$199	36	34	35	58	4	-
\$200 to \$299	57	58	100	84	15	-
\$300 to \$399	52	34	45	109	8	-
\$400 to \$499	33	37	147	23	19	-
\$500 to \$599	5	-	11	8	6	-
\$600 to \$749	-	-	10	29	-	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	14	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	3	-	-	18	-	-
Median (dollars)	289	285	400	300	322	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	109	74	114	187	43	-
Less than 20 percent	-	8	-	13	3	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	16	21	-	6	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	5	-	8	-	-
35 percent or more	90	40	105	147	40	-
Not computed	3	-	9	13	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	32	44	93	78	2	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	6	2	-
20 to 24 percent	6	-	17	23	-	-
25 to 29 percent	6	20	-	8	-	-
30 to 34 percent	20	24	40	5	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	36	18	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	18	-	-
Median	31.0	30.4	33.7	25.6	12.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	46	53	131	72	12	-
Less than 20 percent	46	27	90	54	3	-
20 to 24 percent	-	15	41	18	5	-
25 to 29 percent	-	11	-	-	4	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.4	14.9	17.4	16.3	23.0	-
\$35,000 or more	9	-	24	18	-	-
Less than 20 percent	9	-	14	18	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	10	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.5	-	14.3	10.0-	-	-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County
Occupied housing units	154	154
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	-	-
1985 to 1988	-	-
1980 to 1984	30	30
1970 to 1979	28	28
1960 to 1969	13	13
1950 to 1959	29	29
1940 to 1949	15	15
1939 or earlier	39	39
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	-	-
1 bedroom	30	30
2 bedrooms	34	34
3 bedrooms	56	56
4 bedrooms	34	34
5 or more bedrooms	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	154	154
Source of water, public system or private company	137	137
Sewage disposal, public sewer	134	134
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	105	105
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	10
Electricity	39	39
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-
All other fuels	-	-
No fuel used	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	7	7
1	44	44
2	81	81
3 or more	22	22
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	82	82
1989 to March 1990	15	15
1985 to 1988	33	33
1980 to 1984	21	21
1970 to 1979	-	-
1969 or earlier	13	13
Renter-occupied housing units	72	72
1989 to March 1990	30	30
1985 to 1988	29	29
1980 to 1984	13	13
1970 to 1979	-	-
1969 or earlier	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	-	-
Householder 65 years and over	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-
No vehicle available	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	154	154
1.00 or less persons per room	140	140
1.01 or more persons per room	14	14
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	145 739	145 739
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 908	26 908
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	21	21
Owner-occupied housing units	13	13
Renter-occupied housing units	8	8

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	73	73
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	73	73
Less than \$300 -----	7	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	15	15
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	21	21
\$800 to \$999 -----	7	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	14	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	9	9
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	698	698
Not mortgaged -----	—	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	20	20
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	20	20
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	6	6
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	22.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more -----	40	40
Less than 20 percent -----	40	40
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	11.1	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	72	72
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	20	20
\$300 to \$399 -----	12	12
\$400 to \$499 -----	14	14
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	8	8
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	8	8
No cash rent -----	10	10
Median (dollars) -----	346	346
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	8
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	10	10
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	10	10
Median -----	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	39	39
Less than 20 percent -----	33	33
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	13.9	13.9
\$35,000 or more -----	15	15
Less than 20 percent -----	15	15
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	15.3	15.3

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
Occupied housing units	193	193	106
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	3	3	—
1985 to 1988	18	18	—
1980 to 1984	16	16	10
1970 to 1979	34	34	12
1960 to 1969	39	39	30
1950 to 1959	18	18	—
1940 to 1949	5	5	5
1939 or earlier	60	60	49
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	12	12	10
2 bedrooms	91	91	62
3 bedrooms	65	65	34
4 bedrooms	8	8	—
5 or more bedrooms	17	17	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	193	193	106
Source of water, public system or private company	126	126	106
Sewage disposal, public sewer	129	129	106
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	81	81	59
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	11	—
Electricity	64	64	41
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	31	31	—
All other fuels	6	6	6
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	41	41	41
1	56	56	24
2	69	69	34
3 or more	27	27	7
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	105	105	42
1989 to March 1990	10	10	—
1985 to 1988	33	33	16
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	23	23	12
1969 or earlier	39	39	14
Renter-occupied housing units	88	88	64
1989 to March 1990	24	24	24
1985 to 1988	54	54	35
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	5	5	5
1969 or earlier	5	5	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	34	34	32
Householder 65 years and over	6	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	193	193	106
1.00 or less persons per room	193	193	106
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 578	34 578	32 646
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 818	14 818	13 067
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	58	58	52
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units	52	52	46

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	86	86	42
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	65	65	36
Less than \$300	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	25	25	21
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	19	19	8
\$800 to \$999	11	11	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	3	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	604	604	434
Not mortgaged	21	21	6
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	7	—
\$200 to \$299	14	14	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	213	213	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	11	11	6
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	11	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	39.6	39.6	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	43	43	28
Less than 20 percent	38	38	23
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.7	14.7	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21	21	—
Less than 20 percent	4	4	—
20 to 24 percent	17	17	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.9	21.9	—
\$50,000 or more	11	11	8
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	88	88	64
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	44	44	42
\$300 to \$399	27	27	22
\$400 to \$499	17	17	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	300	300	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	38	38	32
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	38	38	32
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	23	23	10
Less than 20 percent	12	12	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.8	19.8	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	27	22
Less than 20 percent	19	19	14
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.0	18.0	18.9
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
Occupied housing units	44 178	44 178	17 174
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	504	504	82
1985 to 1988	1 555	1 555	514
1980 to 1984	2 364	2 364	838
1970 to 1979	8 007	8 007	2 405
1960 to 1969	8 383	8 383	2 464
1950 to 1959	8 438	8 438	3 401
1940 to 1949	5 260	5 260	3 038
1939 or earlier	9 667	9 667	4 432
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	365	365	229
1 bedroom	3 517	3 517	2 320
2 bedrooms	11 832	11 832	5 579
3 bedrooms	21 532	21 532	6 910
4 bedrooms	5 930	5 930	1 894
5 or more bedrooms	1 002	1 002	242
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	43 941	43 941	17 100
Source of water, public system or private company	29 544	29 544	16 707
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 713	28 713	16 897
Locking complete plumbing facilities	221	221	25
Owner-occupied housing units	152	152	25
Renter-occupied housing units	69	69	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	28 492	28 492	13 983
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 238	1 238	118
Electricity	6 645	6 645	2 531
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5 358	5 358	236
All other fuels	2 425	2 425	286
No fuel used	20	20	20
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	3 378	3 378	2 111
1	14 227	14 227	6 952
2	17 974	17 974	5 990
3 or more	8 599	8 599	2 121
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	31 998	31 998	10 321
1989 to March 1990	2 863	2 863	1 093
1985 to 1988	6 747	6 747	2 217
1980 to 1984	4 320	4 320	1 423
1970 to 1979	8 206	8 206	2 392
1969 or earlier	9 862	9 862	3 196
Renter-occupied housing units	12 180	12 180	6 853
1989 to March 1990	4 641	4 641	2 661
1985 to 1988	4 627	4 627	2 526
1980 to 1984	1 763	1 763	970
1970 to 1979	848	848	570
1969 or earlier	301	301	126
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	2 440	2 440	1 385
Householder 65 years and over	10 350	10 350	4 793
Owner-occupied housing units	8 075	8 075	3 259
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	89	89	—
No telephone in unit	275	275	175
No vehicle available	1 900	1 900	1 124
Complete plumbing facilities	43 957	43 957	17 149
1.00 or less persons per room	43 388	43 388	16 940
1.01 or more persons per room	569	569	209
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	221	221	25
1.00 or less persons per room	192	192	25
1.01 or more persons per room	29	29	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 403	37 403	35 260
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 970	20 970	19 625
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 566	4 566	2 515
Owner-occupied housing units	1 874	1 874	812
Renter-occupied housing units	2 692	2 692	1 703

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mansfield, OH MSA	Richland County	
		Total	Mansfield city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 726	25 726	8 927
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	15 198	15 198	4 758
Less than \$300	998	998	371
\$300 to \$399	2 343	2 343	781
\$400 to \$499	3 146	3 146	1 122
\$500 to \$599	2 526	2 526	776
\$600 to \$799	3 781	3 781	932
\$800 to \$999	1 548	1 548	394
\$1,000 to \$1,499	704	704	302
\$1,500 to \$1,999	121	121	63
\$2,000 or more	31	31	17
Median (dollars)	540	540	513
Not mortgaged	10 528	10 528	4 169
Less than \$100	283	283	113
\$100 to \$199	5 417	5 417	2 142
\$200 to \$299	4 044	4 044	1 542
\$300 to \$399	619	619	259
\$400 to \$499	125	125	93
\$500 or more	40	40	20
Median (dollars)	194	194	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	6 493	6 493	2 650
Less than 20 percent	2 637	2 637	1 051
20 to 24 percent	923	923	420
25 to 29 percent	659	659	278
30 to 34 percent	372	372	144
35 percent or more	1 744	1 744	671
Not computed	158	158	86
Median	22.9	22.9	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 103	7 103	2 592
Less than 20 percent	4 566	4 566	1 706
20 to 24 percent	1 245	1 245	495
25 to 29 percent	623	623	213
30 to 34 percent	304	304	103
35 percent or more	365	365	75
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.4	16.4	15.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 102	6 102	1 727
Less than 20 percent	5 010	5 010	1 508
20 to 24 percent	814	814	146
25 to 29 percent	202	202	50
30 to 34 percent	40	40	—
35 percent or more	36	36	23
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	11.7
\$50,000 or more	6 028	6 028	1 958
Less than 20 percent	5 442	5 442	1 685
20 to 24 percent	480	480	207
25 to 29 percent	66	66	44
30 to 34 percent	21	21	11
35 percent or more	19	19	11
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.5	11.5	11.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 670	11 670	6 829
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	158	158	98
\$100 to \$199	1 254	1 254	830
\$200 to \$299	2 248	2 248	1 211
\$300 to \$399	4 161	4 161	2 760
\$400 to \$499	2 390	2 390	1 094
\$500 to \$599	786	786	506
\$600 to \$749	188	188	142
\$750 to \$999	75	75	38
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	410	410	150
Median (dollars)	347	347	341
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	3 336	3 336	2 162
Less than 20 percent	128	128	92
20 to 24 percent	194	194	122
25 to 29 percent	344	344	252
30 to 34 percent	253	253	174
35 percent or more	2 102	2 102	1 401
Not computed	315	315	121
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 273	3 273	1 926
Less than 20 percent	525	525	297
20 to 24 percent	604	604	317
25 to 29 percent	758	758	461
30 to 34 percent	496	496	310
35 percent or more	776	776	491
Not computed	114	114	50
Median	28.0	28.0	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 291	3 291	1 870
Less than 20 percent	2 084	2 084	1 193
20 to 24 percent	765	765	460
25 to 29 percent	284	284	110
30 to 34 percent	72	72	53
35 percent or more	12	12	12
Not computed	74	74	42
Median	18.2	18.2	18.2
\$35,000 or more	1 770	1 770	871
Less than 20 percent	1 699	1 699	824
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	49	49	25
Median	11.7	11.7	11.8

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Mansfield, OH MSA	126 137	15.3	50 350	15.4	MANSFIELD CITY, RICHLAND COUNTY—Con.				
RICHLAND COUNTY					Tract 13	3 368	16.2	1 563	16.1
Total	126 137	15.3	50 350	15.4	Tract 14	2 532	14.6	1 257	14.6
Mansfield city	50 627	13.4	21 909	13.5	Tract 15 (pt.)	1 509	17.8	616	15.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN RICHLAND COUNTY					Tract 16 (pt.)	1 005	13.7	391	14.8
Tract 8	3 224	15.6	1 360	16.1	Tract 17 (pt.)	2 318	12.5	21	19.0
Tract 9	5 449	11.5	2 203	11.7	Tract 21 (pt.)	5 333	11.9	2 359	12.3
Tract 10	5 572	11.1	2 495	11.1	Tract 22 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 12	3 708	16.1	1 693	16.2	Tract 23 (pt.)	3	—	1	—
Tract 15	2 761	16.8	1 078	15.4	Tract 27 (pt.)	37	2.7	14	14.3
Tract 16	2 345	14.5	907	15.8	REMAINDER OF RICHLAND COUNTY				
Tract 17	2 626	12.5	133	15.8	Tract 8 (pt.)	345	13.9	132	15.9
Tract 21	8 799	11.9	3 563	12.2	Tract 9 (pt.)	5 248	11.2	2 133	11.6
Tract 22	6 179	12.1	2 251	11.9	Tract 10 (pt.)	546	11.2	200	12.0
Tract 23	5 117	15.1	1 902	15.8	Tract 12 (pt.)	153	18.3	64	14.1
Tract 27	5 348	16.0	1 991	15.8	Tract 15 (pt.)	1 252	15.5	462	14.7
MANSFIELD CITY, RICHLAND COUNTY					Tract 16 (pt.)	1 340	15.1	516	16.5
Tract 1	375	9.1	226	12.4	Tract 17 (pt.)	308	12.3	112	15.2
Tract 2	533	17.8	258	14.7	Tract 18	4 139	15.8	1 621	15.5
Tract 3	2 566	12.7	1 084	14.2	Tract 19	6 859	11.5	2 447	11.8
Tract 4	3 235	13.8	1 350	15.3	Tract 20	5 613	23.4	1 993	23.1
Tract 5	4 888	10.4	2 514	10.7	Tract 21 (pt.)	3 466	11.9	1 204	12.0
Tract 6	5 015	10.4	2 164	10.9	Tract 22 (pt.)	6 179	12.1	2 251	11.9
Tract 7	3 697	14.6	1 556	13.8	Tract 23 (pt.)	5 114	15.1	1 901	15.8
Tract 8 (pt.)	2 879	15.8	1 228	16.1	Tract 24	4 286	14.9	1 809	15.0
Tract 9 (pt.)	201	18.4	70	14.3	Tract 25	4 588	15.6	1 781	15.9
Tract 10 (pt.)	5 026	11.1	2 295	11.0	Tract 26	5 224	11.9	2 178	12.0
Tract 11	2 552	16.7	1 313	16.0	Tract 27 (pt.)	5 311	16.1	1 977	15.8
Tract 12 (pt.)	3 555	16.0	1 629	16.3	Tract 28	3 859	34.5	1 394	33.8
					Tract 29	3 645	15.3	1 152	15.4
					Tract 30	8 035	25.2	3 114	25.8

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

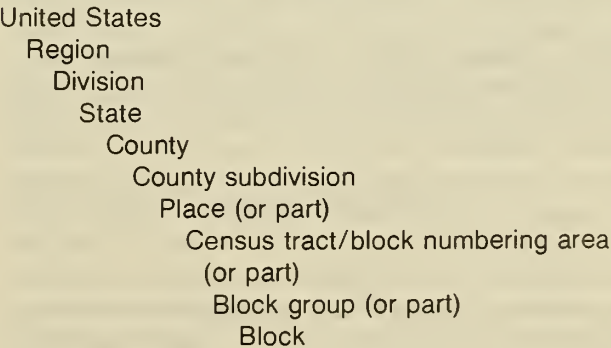
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ = 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ = .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Ohio

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.8
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
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CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This **property** is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.	a. Age		a. Age	
	b. Year of birth		b. Year of birth	
b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	<p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated	<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
	<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married	<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
	<input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PERSON 7																																																																																																																																																																																	
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H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE													
A. Total persons		B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO		ID					
		Occupied	Vacant										
				<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12								
		<input type="checkbox"/> First form	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24								
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n	<input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more								
0	0	C1. Vacancy status				E. Complete after							
1	1	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent	<input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="checkbox"/> LR	<input type="checkbox"/> TC	<input type="checkbox"/> Q	<input type="checkbox"/> QA	JIC 1	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	<input type="checkbox"/> For sale only		<input type="checkbox"/> P/F	<input type="checkbox"/> RE	<input type="checkbox"/> I/T	<input type="checkbox"/> O		1	1	1	1	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers	<input type="checkbox"/> MV	<input type="checkbox"/> ED	<input type="checkbox"/> EN			2	2	2	2	2
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant							3	3	3	3	3
5	5			<input type="checkbox"/> P0	<input type="checkbox"/> P3	<input type="checkbox"/> P6			4	4	4	4	4
6	6			<input type="checkbox"/> P1	<input type="checkbox"/> P4	<input type="checkbox"/> I A	JIC 2		5	5	5	5	5
7	7			<input type="checkbox"/> P2	<input type="checkbox"/> P5	<input type="checkbox"/> SM			6	6	6	6	6
8	8	C2. Is this unit boarded up?				F. Cov.							
9	9	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1b	<input type="checkbox"/> 1a	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> H1		7	7	7	7	7
									8	8	8	8	8
									9	9	9	9	9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> Last name First name Middle initial </div> </div> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p> <p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States </p> <p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950 </p> <p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? <small>Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</small></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college </p> <p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? <small>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</small></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) </p> <p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>	<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits </p> <p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i> </p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all </p> <p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> </p> <p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? <small>If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</small></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i> </p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <small>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</small></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time </p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 0.8em;">Years</p>	<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;"><i>If this person is a female —</i></p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <small>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</small></p> <p> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </p> <p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i> </p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? <small>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</small></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 0.8em;">Hours</p> <p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street)</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits </p> <p>d. County</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>e. State</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>f. ZIP Code</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28
Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

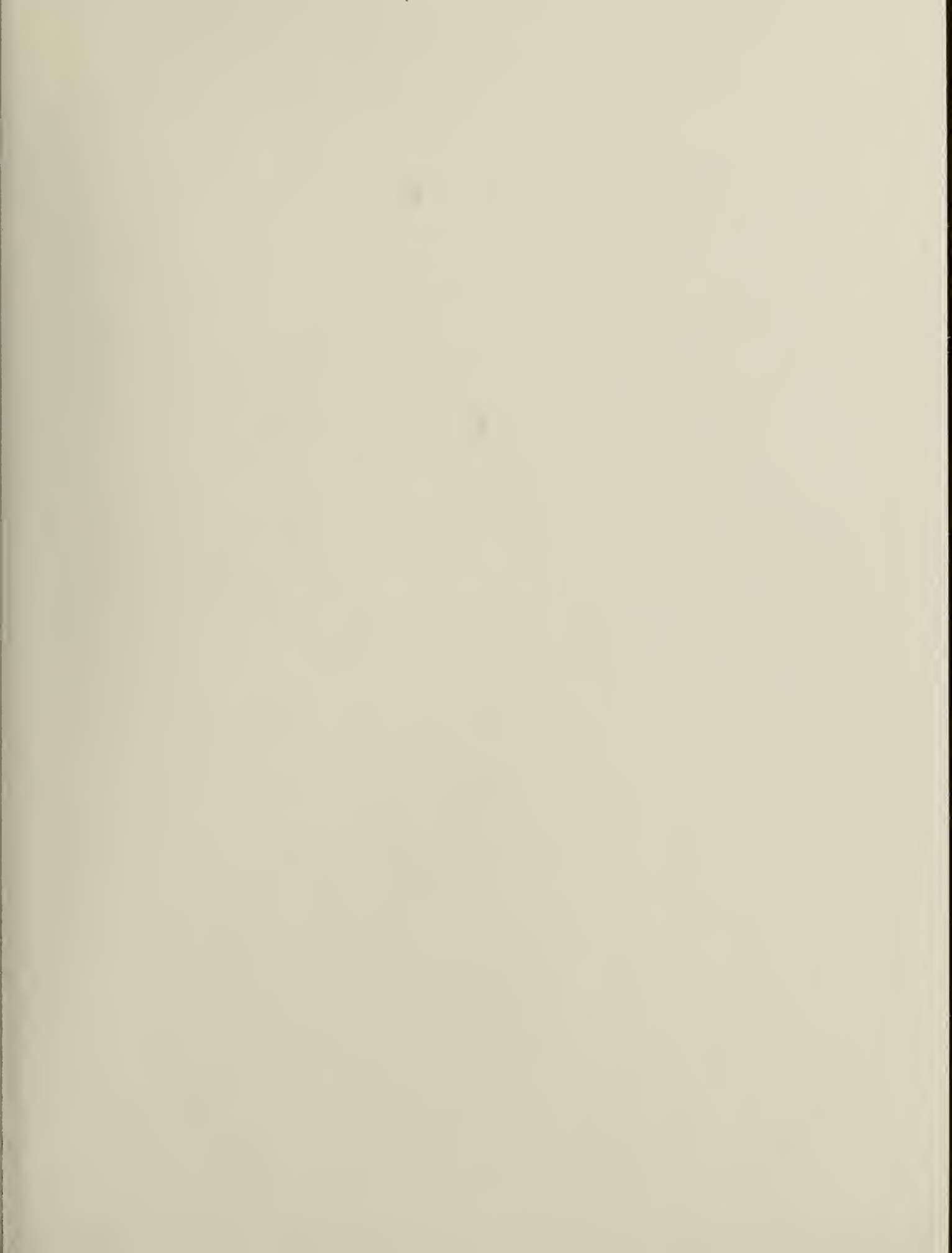
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).







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